The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,527.—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, JANUARY 15, 1867. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty-Two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For a year in advance, delivered in Town	Rs. 52
" including postage	" 72
For half a year in advance, delivered in Town	" 28
" including postage	" 38
For three months in advance, delivered in Town	" 15
" including postage	" 21 0
For one month, delivered in Town	" 6 0
" including postage	" 7 12
Single Copy for Cash	" 0 4
Back Numbers	" 0 8

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

[illegible] lines and under

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second Ditto	" 2 8
Third Ditto	" 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	" 0 2 As. per

line, but no advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	7 As. per line.
Second Ditto	4 "
Third and succeeding	2 " "

[illegible] above languages double the above.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES. EACH...RUPEE 1.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

MADRAS.

DEATH.

CATTO.—January 7th, Joseph Catto, Esq., formerly of Aberdeen, aged 53 years.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

BIRTHS.

WILLIAMS.—January [illegible], at Agra, the wife of Mr. J. R. Williams, of a son.

RADDOCK.—January 6th, at Morar, the wife of Assistant Surgeon C. F. Raddock, of a son.

DEATH.

PHILLPOTTS.—January 4th, at Dhurmsala, Amy Susan, the beloved child of Lieutenant Colonel and Mrs. J. P. Phillpotts, aged 7 months and 14 days.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, despatch Steamers twice a month from Bombay to the Persian Gulf, touching at Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, and Bussorah on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay	3rd & 17th	Leave Bussorah	19th & 2nd	
" Muscat	9th 23rd	" Bushire	23rd	6th
" B. Abbas	11th 25th	" Lingah	25th	9th
" Lingah	12th 26th	" B. Abbas	26th	11th
" Bushire	16th 30th	" Muscat	29th	13th
Arrive Bussorah	17th 31st	Arrive Bombay	2nd	16th

The Steam Ship "EUPHRATES," 750 tons, 140 H. P., Commander J. AVERN, will be despatched as above on the 17th January.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

Interchanging cargo at Kurrachee by the first available Steamer to and from Sukkur, Mooltan, Lahore and Umritsur, with the Oriental Inland Steam Company's Steamers.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch a Steamer with mails, passengers, and cargo to Kurrachee twelve hours after arrival of the P. and O. Company's Mail steamers from Suez.

DATES OF DEPARTURE.

From Bombay [illegible] about .... 11th and 25th.
" Kurrachee .... 10th and 25th.

The Steam Ship "KURRACHEE," 760 tons, 140 H.P., Commander A. COTTER, will be despatched as above twelve hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail.

N. B.—When the English Mail arrives betwixt 6 P. M. and 6 A. M., the Kurrachee Steamer will punctually twelve hours after, but when it arrives betwixt 6 A. M. and 6 P. M. it is despatched at 7 the following morning; this is to avoid Passengers embarking at night. When the sailing date falls upon a Sunday, the Steamer is despatched at [illegible] on the Monday morning.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

(Interchanging by the Steamer of the First, Passengers and Cargo at Galle to and from Singapore, Saigon, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Yokohama.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above twice a month, with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay	1 & 15	Leave Calcutta	1	&	15
" Carwar	2 16	" Bimlipatam	4		18
" Mangalore	3 17	" Vizagapatam	4		18
" Cannanore	4 18	" Cocanada	5		19
" Calicut	4 18	" Madras	9		23
" Cochin	5 19	" Negapatam	10		25
" [illegible]	20	" Galle	[illegible]		[illegible]
" [illegible]	20	" Colombo	[illegible]		27
" [illegible]	[illegible]	" Tuticorin	[illegible]		28
" [illegible]	[illegible]	" [illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]
" Madras	13 27	" Calicut	16		30
" Cocanada	15 29	" Cannanore	17		1
" Vizagapatam	16 30	" Mangalore	18		1
" Bimlipatam	16 30	" Carwar	18		2
Arrive Calcutta	19 3	Arrive Bombay	20		4

The Steam Ship "ARABIA," 1,040 tons, 250 H. P., Commander J. BALLANTINE, will be despatched as above, at noon on 15th January.

The Steamers leaving Calcutta and Bombay on the 15th of the month, call at Tuticorin and Colombo, and the Steamers of the 1st at Galle, as above, interchanging Passengers and Cargo with the French Company's Steamers.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherries district, Bangalore and Madras, who can land at Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

Passengers for Rangoon, Akyab, or Moulmein can proceed by the Steamers of the 15th, and tranship to the Rangoon Mail Steamer which leaves Madras on the 3rd.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—The FERRY BOATS of the Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Departure from Carnac Bunder to	[illegible]	Oolwa.	Karunja.	Mandwa.	Dhurumtur
				FARES.	
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
First Class	3 0	3 0	2 0	2 0	3 0
Second Class	2 0	0 12	0 8	0 8	0 12
Third Class	0 6	0 6	0 4		0 6

The Steam Ferry Boats will on and after the 1st November run as follows until further notice:—

From Carnac Bunder, the Dhurumtur Ferry will leave every morning at 9 A. M., and the Oolwa Ferry at 10 A. M.

From Dhurumtur and Oolwa every afternoon at 2 P. M.

First Class Season Tickets available for either Ferry for a period of Six months are issued at Rs. 50.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Apollo Street, Bombay, 25th October 1866.

N. B.—Passengers' Tickets can be obtained at the "Chowk" in Carnac Bunder.

BOMBAY COAST AND RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will, until further notice, despatch Steamers ONCE A WEEK to and from the MALABAR COAST calling at the intermediate Ports, on the following days:—

DOWN STEAMERS.		UP STEAMERS.	
Bombay ......Dep.	Saturday.	Cochin......Dep.	Saturday.
Rutnagherry ... "	Sunday.	Beypore ... "	Sunday.
Vingorla ... "	Sunday.	Calicut ... "	Sunday.
Goa ... "	Monday.	Tellicherry ... "	Monday.
Carwar ... "	Monday.	Cannanore ... "	Monday.
Compta ... "	Monday.	Mangalore ... "	Tuesday.
Mangalore ... "	Tuesday.	Compta ... "	Wednesday.
Cannanore ... "	Wednesday.	Carwar ... "	Wednesday.
Tellicherry ... "	Wednesday.	Goa ... "	Wednesday.
Calicut ... "	Wednesday.	Vingorla ... "	Thursday.
Beypore ... "	Wednesday.	Rutnagherry ... "	Thursday.
Cochin ......Arr.	Thursday.	Bombay ......Arr.	Friday.

The Steamer "TILLY" will be despatched according to the above table on SATURDAY, the 19th instant.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Apollo Street, 1st January 1867.

FOR LONDON VIA KURRACHEE.

MESSRS. GREEN'S favourite [illegible] ship the "WINDSOR CASTLE," W. [illegible] PRYCE, Commander, being under engagement with H. M.'s Government, will sail on or about the 15th January. Three Cabins are still disengaged. For particulars as to Freight and Passage please apply to

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents for Captain Pryce.

Bombay, 4th January 1867.

TO LONDON VIA KURRACHEE.

(Under engagement to H. M.'s Government to sail about 16th inst.)

THE frigate-built ship "COSPATRICK," 1,200 tons register, JAMES ANDERSON [illegible], Commander, has two large side Cabins disengaged.

For further particulars apply to
W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Ship *Cospatrick.*

Bombay, 8th January 1867.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

To sail positively about 20th instant.

THE fine A. 1 ship "ETHEL," Captain CAMERON, will be despatched as above. For Freight apply to

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of ship *Ethel.*

Bombay, 4th January 1867.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.—NOTICE.—The GUZARATI GRAMMAR, which we had advertized a few days ago, is NOW READY, and sold by the undersigned.

ROGERS, COHEN & Co.

No. 7, Forbes Street.

NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS will be received by the undersigned up to 2 P. M. on WEDNESDAY the 16th instant, for the supply of 35,000 cubic feet of ROAD METAL, the same to be stacked in heaps, free of charge, on the New Road along the Sea Wall on the Esplanade.

Further particulars can be ascertained on application at this Office during Office hours.

KAHANDAS MUNCHARAM,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.

Executive Engineer's Office, Bombay, 11th January 1867.

LETTS' DIARIES, 1867.—TREACHER & COMPANY (LIMITED) have now received their annual supply of LETTS' DIARIES for 1867 viz:—

No. 1 Quarto		Size.	No. 8	Octavo.	Size.
" 2 do.		13 by 9½	" 9	do.	4½ by 7¼
" 2 H do.			" 10	do.	
" 3 do.			" 11	do.	
" 4 do.			" 11 B	do.	
			" 11 D	do.	

POCKET EDITIONS.

No. 12 [illegible]	Size	18 mo. Tuck.	3½ by 5	
" 13 cloth.	3½ by 6	32 mo.	"	2½ by 3¾
" 14		32 mo.	" 22	
" 15 cloth.				

CHEAP OFFICE EDITIONS.

Interleaved with Blotting Paper.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ AND LIVERPOOL.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited) will despatch steamers to Suez about the 5th and 20th of each month calling at Aden. Returning steamers will leave Suez about the 5th and 20th of every month. Through Bills of Lading to Liverpool (by steamer from Alexandria) will be granted by the undersigned, and from Liverpool to Bombay by the Company's Agent in England.

RATES OF FARES TO SUEZ.

First Class........... £45 } Exclusive of Wines.
Second Class........... £25 }

For Freight or Passage apply to R. S. Rathbone, Esq., 21, Water Street, Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathbone & Co., Alexandria; or the undersigned at Bombay.

The S. S. "KRISHNA," 1,500 tons, Captain SAMPSON, will be despatched on the 20th January.

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.,
Treasurers and Managers.

STEAM TO TRIESTE.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited) under arrangements entered into with the Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, book Passengers and Cargo through to Trieste:—

For Passengers.

First Class............£64 10 0 } Including Railway
Second Class...........£37 5 0 } Transit thro' Egypt.

For further particulars and rates of freight apply to

STEARNS, HOBART & CO.,
Treasurers and Managers.

Bombay, 3rd August 1866.

OVERLAND ROUTE *via* TRIESTE.

(In direct communication with the P. and O. Co.'s Steamers to Suez.)

THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S MAIL STEAMERS leave Alexandria direct for Trieste *Weekly*, immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails and Passengers from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is 300 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles, and is much more agreeable, it being a coasting trip full of variety of beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia to the Port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 4½ to 5 days, and the Company employ on this line their best steamers, built expressly for this service, and with special reference to the accommodation and comfort of passengers, with an experienced Surgeon on board each vessel. At Trieste the traveller to England has an extensive choice of picturesque and interesting routes, occupying from 3 days 6 hours, to 5 days to London, at an expense varying from £7 to £13.

The Railway between Trieste, Calais and Ostend is complete throughout.

The Custom House and Pass-port systems have been considerably modified and need not cause any apprehension of being vexatious or troublesome.

British subjects proceeding from India to Europe, who are not provided with *Foreign-office* Pass-ports, can obtain Pass-ports at the Government Secretariats at Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras, or at the British Consulate at Alexandria. Visa for Austria and Prussia are granted by the undersigned.

Passengers by the P. and O. Company's Steamers to Suez can have their baggage forwarded by that Company's Steamers to Southampton at a charge of 10s per cwt., to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Suez will attend.

The undersigned Agent is prepared to grant Passage Tickets for the Steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste and for the Railway between Suez and Alexandria.

Rates of Passage Money, including a *liberal* table and steward's fees, from Alexandria to Trieste, *first class* £15, *second class* £10; *children* under 10 years at *half-fare*; under 2 years *free*. *Reduced fares* for FAMILIES, consisting of no less than three members travelling together; *first class* £12 7s. 3d. per head; *second class* £8 5s. per head. Railway Tickets, from Suez to Alexandria, with all the privileges of passengers by the P. & O. Co., *first class* £4 10s.; *second class* £2 5s.; *children* over 3 and under 10 years at *half fare*. Under arrangements made with the Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Messrs. STEARNS, HOBART & Co., Managers), Passengers from Bombay can book through to Trieste at the following rates:—

First Class.. £64, 10.. } Inclusive of Railway transit through
Second Class £37, 5.. } Egypt, but exclusive of Hotel expenses in Egypt and of Wines on board the Steamers.

For further particulars apply to

A. C. GUMPERT,
Agent for the Austrian Lloyd, & Consul for Austria, Prussia, &c.

Bombay, Elphinstone Circle.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per Ship "EDWIN FOX," arrived from London, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Consignees are requested to note that, owing to the stranding of this Vessel on a reef off the Maldive Islands, and consequent sacrifice of property in rescuing the Ship, there will be a General Average Claim on the Cargo, the amount of which cannot, at present, be ascertained.

It will, therefore, be necessary for Consignees to sign the Average Bond now in circulation; and in forwarding Bills of Lading and Delivery Orders for our inspection and countersignature to accompany these documents with a declaration of the value of their respective Goods as well as a deposit towards General Average equivalent to 5 per cent on the declared value.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Ship *Edwin Fox.*

Bombay, 24th Dec. 1866.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per Barque "CHARMIN," from Hongkong, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery of their Goods, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned. The Captain will not be responsible for any damage to Cargo after it has left the Ship's deck.

W. G. SAUNDERS, Commander,
at Cursetjee Muncherjee Dubash, Apollo Street, No. 16.

THE BOMBAY SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED)—NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods, per "COWASJEE JEHANGEER," KNIGHT, Master, from Liverpool via Cork, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo without delay, otherwise the Goods will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand, at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain KNIGHT will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 26th December 1866.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

THIS EVENING, TUESDAY, 15TH,
BENEFIT OF
PRIMO TENORE SIGNOR PIZZIOLI.
LUCREZIA BORGIA.
SECOND APPEARANCE OF
MISS AMELIA JACKSON.
AFTER THE 1ST ACT
LA STELLA CONFIDENTE (TERZETTO)
SUNG BY
SIGNOR PIZZIOLI
WITH
ACCOMPANIMENTS OF PIANO AND VIOLIN BY
PROFESSORS FRANCESCONI AND STEFFANI
AFTER 2ND ACT
GRAND ARIA
OUT OF
"L'ERNANI"
WITH ORCHESTRA
SUNG BY
SIGNOR PIZZIOLI
AND
NEW BALLET.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle	Rs. 5
Stalls	" 3
Upper Circle	" 2

Tickets to be had of Messrs. SOUNDY & Co. or at the Theatre on the night of performance.

Doors open at 8-30 P. M. Performance to commence at 9 P. M.

WEDNESDAY, 16TH,
SUBSCRIPTION NIGHT,
LA TRAVIATA
AND
GRAND FANTASTIC BALLET,
IDA RAPITA

FRIDAY, 18TH,
SUBSCRIPTION NIGHT,
LUCREZIA BORGIA,
AND
GRAND BALLET
"IDA RAPITA."

SATURDAY, 19TH,
BENEFIT OF
PRIMO TENORE AND P. BARITONE,
SIGNORS ERRANI AND COLOMBO.
IL TROVATORE,
AND
ONE ACT OUT OF
UN BALLO IN MASCHERA.
DIVERTISMENT DANSANTE.

L'EXTINCTEUR, a new Patent Portable FIRE ENGINE. Price from Rs. 60 to Rs. 140. No Merchant's Office, Bank, or Godown should be without one of these useful inventions.

They can be seen in operation on a day's notice.

The undersigned beg to intimate that their new season's stock is now to hand, comprising—

Bar and Plate Iron.
Steel, Files, Engineers' and Contractors' Tools.
Cast Iron, Wrought Iron, and Lead Piping.
Boiler Fittings, Steam, Water and Gas Cocks.
Steam Engines, Steam and Hand Pumps.
Steam and Hand Cranes.
Galvanized Corrugated Iron.

Price Lists now ready and will be forwarded on application.

FLETCHER and MITCHELL,
Metal Mart, Borie Bunder 16th October 1866.

NOTICES.

PUNCH IN INDIA, No. 3, Vol. 2—Now Ready.

PUNCH IN INDIA, No. 3, Vol. 2.—A safe Investment.

PUNCH IN INDIA, No. 3, Vol. 2.—Poor Old Joint Stock.

PUNCH IN INDIA, No. 3, Vol. 2.—Neptune's Museum: a Submarine Extravaganza.

PUNCH IN INDIA, No. 3, Vol. 2.—A Christmas Carol. By our Scapegrace Contributor.

PUNCH IN INDIA, No. 3, Vol. 2.—The Appeal of Henriette.

PUNCH IN INDIA, No. 3, Vol. 2.—"Our own Charade."

PUNCH IN INDIA, No. 3, Vol. 2.—Something more from our erratic Correspondent.

PUNCH IN INDIA, No. 3, Vol. 2.—Ye Legende of Ye Knight of Orissa.

PUNCH IN INDIA, No. 3, Vol. 2.—Sandy's Khanea, &c. &c. &c. &c.

PUNCH IN INDIA can be obtained

In Calcutta—At Messrs. GEO. WYMAN & Co.
In Bombay—At Messrs. THACKER, VINING & Co., Rampart Row, and Messrs. CHESSON & WOODHALL, No. 10, Hummum Street.
In Poona—At Messrs. ROGERS & Co., 23, Civil Lines.
In London—At MR. G. STREET, 30 Cornhill.

THE BROKERS' LOAN DISCOUNT AND BANKING COMPANY (LIMITED).

NOTICE is hereby given that from and after THIS DAY this Company will ADVANCE and LEND MONIES on the undermentioned SECURITIES at a moderate rate of Interest:—

On Government Securities.
On Shares in Railways.
On Landed Properties.
On Bullions.
On Shipping Documents of Goods not being of a perishable nature.
On Goods do. do. do.

For terms and particulars apply at the Office.

(Signed) ARDASEIR BOMANJEE, Manager.

Bombay, 14th January 1867.

THE OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON.—CAPITAL £1,000,000 STERLING.—The undersigned have been appointed Agents, and are prepared to accept risks on behalf of the above Company.

W. NICOL & Co.

Bombay, 15th December 1866.

TO SMOKERS.—FOR SALE, choice MANILLA CIGARS and CHEROOTS at Rs. 38 per 1,000.

TRICHINOPOLY, No. I .... " 10 do.
Do. No. II .... " 8 do.

ROGERS, COHEN & Co.

No. 7, Forbes Street.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS IN THE BOMBAY RECLAMATION COMPANY (LIMITED).—The LIQUIDATORS hereby give NOTICE to SHAREHOLDERS in the abovenamed Company that in terms of a Resolution passed on 1st December instant a CALL of RUPEES (200) TWO HUNDRED per SHARE is PAYABLE in this Office on or before the 31st day of December 1866, after which date Interest will be charged at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum.

GEORGE WHITLEY, for Liquidators.

Bombay, 17th December 1866.

THE undersigned begs respectfully to inform his Customers and the Public generally that he has THIS DAY opened an extensive stock of the best London-made BOOTS, SHOES, GAITERS, &c., of every description and size. He also begs to notify that he is now in a position to execute all Orders entrusted to his Card in the shortest possible period. Gentlemen in the Mofussil will please accompany their Orders with Remittances to ensure quick execution.

R. PARTRIDGE.

No. 2 Hummum Street.

"GRIMWADE'S PATENT DESSICATED MILK,"—far superior to any Preserved Milk previously made, and invaluable for Ladies and Children proceeding on a Sea Voyage.

Sold Wholesale and Retail, by ROGERS & Co., PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS, Bombay and Poona.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—MR. HENRY BEDFORD, CIVIL ENGINEER, has removed his Offices to No. 17 Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

29th Dec. 1866.

COMMERCIAL BANK CORPORATION OF INDIA AND THE EAST, (IN LIQUIDATION).—CREDITORS of the above Bank are hereby informed that forms of SPECIAL POWERS of ATTORNEY for the purpose of drawing their DIVIDENDS in London are now ready, and may be had on application at the Bank's Offices.

Rampart Row, 6th December 1866.

DECCAN COTTON CLEANING COMPANY (IN LIQUIDATION).—FOR PRIVATE SALE, the GINNING MACHINERY and FACTORIES belonging to the above Company at Julgaum, Khamgaum, and Budnaira.

Particulars can be obtained and offers received at 27, Meadow Street.

GREAT WORLD CIRCUS.

GLORIOUS SUCCESS.

HUNDREDS UNABLE TO GAIN ADMISSION.

THE PUBLIC DELIGHTED WITH THE REFINED, CHASTE, AND ELEGANT ENTERTAINMENT.

THIS EVENING, TUESDAY, 14TH JAN.,
SECOND NIGHT
OF THE
EXCELSIOR TROUPE OF THE WORLD.

NOTICE.—Holders of Tickets who were unable to gain admission on Saturday, are respectfully informed that they are available for this or any other Evening during the Season.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

First Class, Reserved Chairs	Rs. 5
Second Class	" 3
Third Class	" 1
Private Boxes (admitting 4)	" 20

Private Boxes and Reserved Numbered Chairs may be secured at the Circus from 10 till 5.

MR. JOHN WILSON, Manager—MR. J. GOLDSMITH, Agent.

MAZAGON LAND AND RECLAMATION COMPANY (LIMITED)—NOTICE.—An EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held on FRIDAY the 25th instant, at 3 P. M., at the Company's Registered Office, No. 1 Bruce Lane, for the transaction of the following business:—

1st. To receive the Report of the Committee of Inspection.
2nd. To appoint Secretaries and Treasurers in the room of Messrs. Macculloch, John & Co., resigned.
3rd. To elect two Directors to fill vacancies.

FORBES & Co.,
Acting Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 9th January 1867.

MUNICIPAL LICENSE TAX ON PROFESSIONS, TRADES, AND CALLINGS.—NOTICE is hereby given that the Licenses granted during the current year expire on the 31st instant, and that all persons desirous of continuing to exercise their Profession, Trades, or Calling must take out a new License for the year 1867.

ARTHUR CRAWFORD,
Municipal Commissioner.

TINNEVELLY PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given with reference to such Shares on which the 3rd Call of Rupees 250 was not paid on the 7th instant, that INTEREST at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum will continue to be charged up to date of payment of said Call.

By order of the Directors,
VOLKART BROTHERS,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 11th Jan. 1867.

TINNEVELLY PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given in conformity with the terms of a Resolution passed at a Meeting of Directors held THIS DAY, that the balance of Subscribed Capital is payable at the Office of the undersigned, No. 5, Meadow Street, in the following instalments, viz:—

Rupees 500 (Five Hundred) per Share on or before the 15th February 1867.

Rupees 500 (Five Hundred) per Share on or before the 15th May 1867.

And that Interest will be charged at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum if the above Calls are not paid when due.

By order of the Board,
VOLKART BROTHERS,
Secretaries & Treasurers.

No. 5, Meadow Street, Bombay, 17th Nov. 1866.

THE JUSTICES OF THE PEACE FOR THE CITY OF BOMBAY.

I HEREBY give NOTICE that a QUARTERLY MEETING of the JUSTICES of the PEACE for the CITY of BOMBAY will be held in the TOWN HALL on MONDAY the 21st day of January, instant, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon precisely, when the following business will be submitted for consideration:—

1. The Draft of a Bill to amend Act II. of 1865.
2. A letter from E. Pratt, Esq., dated 17th October 1866, on the subject of Wharfage Fees, &c.
3. A letter from A. C. Gumpert, Esq., dated 26th December 1866, giving notice of motion, "That a Petition be addressed by the Worshipful Bench to the Right Honorable the Secretary of State in Council for India, praying that the Municipality be relieved from any Contribution to the cost of constructing Overbridges on the G. T. P. Railway in the Island of Bombay.

A Memo. by Mr. Secretary Gonne, No. 3,932, dated 17th December 1866, soliciting Contributions towards the Memorial to the late Bishop Cotton.

Contracts notified into by the Municipal Commissioner for the information of the Worshipful Bench.

C. E. STANGER LEATHES,
Clerk to the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay.

Bombay, Town Hall, 9th January 1867.

NOTICES.

MATHEMATICAL AND DRAWING INSTRUMENTS—

Handsome French Polished Walnut-wood two tray box, containing Magazine set of Electrum double jointed needle pointed Instruments as follows:—Spring bow compass, bow pen, and bow pencil, 2 Ivory handle pens, Ivory handle needle holder, beam compass, 6 inch sector jointed dividers with pen and pencil leg and lengthening bar, 5 inch hair dividers, bow pen, bow pencil, proportional compasses, 14 cakes of best water colors, Indian ink, brushes, India rubber, China tile, Six 12 inch Plotting scales and offsets, 12 inch rolling parallel ruler with Ivory scale on each edge, Ivory Sector, 6 inch Ivory Protractor, and 6 inch Ivory Parallel ruler.......... Rs. 160

Handsome French Polished Walnut-wood two tray box, German Silver bound corners, containing Magazine set of Electrum double jointed needle pointed Instruments as follows:—

Spring bow compass, bow pen, bow pencil, 3 Ivory handle pens, Ivory handle needle holder, 6 inch sector jointed dividers with lengthening bar, pen, and pencil, 5 inch hair dividers, proportional compass, colors, Indian ink, rubber, brushes, China tile, ivory sector, ivory rule, and six inch ivory protractor 135 0

A precisely similar set without the proportional compass, and without German silver corners to box ... 120 0

A French polished rosewood box containing a set of Electrum instruments as follows:—6 inch sector, jointed needle-pointed dividers, with pen and pencil leg and lengthening bar, needle pointed bow pen and pencil, a set of spring bows, 5 inch hair dividers, 2 ivory handle pens, ivory handle needle-holder, 6 inch ivory protractor, ivory ruler, and ivory sector 110 0

A rosewood box containing precisely similar set without the needle points 10

A French polished Mahogany Box of best German silver instruments as follows:—6 inch dividers with lengthening bar, pen and pencil leg, bow pen, bow pencil, a set of spring bows, 2 ivory handle pens, 6 inch ivory protractor, ivory sector and ivory ruler 75

Mahogany French polished Box containing a set of German silver instruments as follows:—6 inch dividers with lengthening bar, pen and pencil legs, hair dividers, bow pen and pencil, 2 ivory handle pens, ivory sector, ivory protractor and ivory ruler 50 0

A Mahogany French polished Box containing a set of brass instruments with steel points as follows:—6 inch dividers, with pen and pencil leg, 5 inch dividers, bow pen and bow pencil, ivory handle pen, boxwood 6 inch protractor and ebony parallel ruler ... 25

⁂ SOUNDY & Co. have an immense stock of Instrument Cases not above enumerated, varying in prices from Rs. 10 to Rs. 100. S. & Co. call particular attention to a superior POCKET CASE of Instruments, which are well adapted as a present.

Proportional Compasses, German silver, in neat morocco case	Rs. 25	0
Pocket Turn, in compass electrum, in a morocco case	26	0
Napier Compass Electrum in case, very compact	22	0
Hair Dividers Electrum, 5 inch	7	0
Do. do. 6 inch	8	0
Brass Dividers of various sizes......from Rs. 3 to	7	0
Ebony handle drawing Pens	3	0
Ivory do. do. do.	3	4
Do. do. jointed	8	0

MAPPING PENS, DRAWING PENS, SET SQUARES, FRENCH CURVES, &c. &c.

PATENT VELLUM TRACING CLOTH in rolls of 24 yards, and one yard wide, per roll Rs. 24.

DRAWING PAPERS of various sizes.

TRACING PAPERS.

CONTINUOUS DRAWING PAPERS.

Every requisite for ENGINEERS, SURVEYORS, and CONTRACTORS' Offices.

7 and 8 Rampart Row, Bombay. SOUNDY & Co.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, & CHINA.—NOTICE is hereby given that the Court of Directors have declared a DIVIDEND of 5 percent., being Rs. 12-8 per Share, free of Income Tax, for the half year ended 31st December last, and the same will be payable to the Shareholders on the Bombay Register on and after the 20th inst. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 12th to 26th instant, both days inclusive.

ROBT. CAMPBELL, Agent.

TO F.—Even now I trust you. Return for C.'s sake, and all shall be forgotten.

"UXBRIDGE HOUSE,"
CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA.

FASHIONABLE MILLINERY.

MRS. LAKE has just received a large and fashionable assortment of MILLINERY, &c., which is now on view:—

Bonnets, in Tulle, Crepe, Blonde, &c., from Rs. 23 to Rs. 35.

Hats for Ladies, trimmed and untrimmed, from Rs. 7 to Rs. 35.

Hats for Boys and Girls, trimmed and untrimmed, Rs. 5 to Rs. 21.

Hats and Hoods for Infants, in Silk, Satin, Cashmere, and Pique, from Rs. 6 to Rs. 24.

Infants' Cloaks, in Cashmere, Braided Silk, and Muslin, richly trimmed with Embroidery, from Rs. 25 to Rs. 80.

Boys' and Girls' Pelisses and Blouses, in Pique, Cashmere, and Cloth, for outdoor wear, from Rs. 13 to Rs. 24 per suit.

Boys' Knickerbocker Suits, in Cloth and Linen, Rs. 11 to Rs. 20.

Do. do Stockings, Coloured, Rs. 14 per dozen.

Dressing Gowns, in Muslin, Pique, and Doria, Rs. 35 to Rs. 60, richly trimmed.

Royal Sandringham Frilling, for Ladies and Children's Under-linen, of all widths.

Infants' Cap Fronts, trimmed, from Rs. 1-8 to Rs. 2-8.

Infants' Richly Embroidered Jaconet Capes, Rs. 10 to Rs. 13.

Ball Dresses, very elegant, in the newest styles, from Rs. 35 to Rs. 66.

Garnitures of Flowers, with Gold and Silver Birds, Insects, &c., mixed, from Rs. 35 to Rs. 60.

Head Dresses of Flowers, Feathers, Ribbons, interspersed with Gold and Silver Ornaments, &c., Rs. 12 to Rs. 35.

Gold Pins, Combs, Balls, &c., Rs 10 to Rs. 20.

Handkerchiefs, of the finest quality, Rs. 10 to Rs. 30 each

Rich Fancy Ball-room Fans, Rs. 13 to Rs. 25.

Opera Cloaks, very handsome, from Rs. 35 to Rs. 69.

Belt Ribbons, in all Colours, from Rs. 1-8 to Rs. 2-8 per yard.

Crystal, Gold, and Silver Trimmings for Ball Dresses.

Passementerie and Silk Belts, for Ladies, Rs. 7 to Rs. 15 each.

Bodices, in Black and White Lace, Muslin, Grenadine, and Brussels Net, &c., Rs. 8 to Rs. 60.

Mantles for Ladies in Black and White Pusher Lace, from Rs. 50 to Rs. 150.

Mantles in White, Coloured, and Black Silk Grenadine, Rs. 25 to Rs. 65.

Mantles, in Black Silk, richly trimmed, "Queen," "Princess of Wales," "Princess Alice," "Empress," &c., from Rs. 50 to Rs. 95.

Bodices, in Mull Muslin, from Rs. 8 to Rs. 14.

Net, Black, White, Spotted, and Plain, Rs. 2 to Rs. 4-8 per yard.

Mantles, Warm, for Ladies proceeding to Europe, Rs. 23 to Rs. 35.

Buckles, in Gold, Silver, Crystal, Enamelled, Coral, &c., Rs. 7 to Rs. 24.

Petticoats, for Ladies, Flounced and Embroidered, from Rs. 18 to Rs. 25.

Crinolines, White and Coloured, Striped, Rs. 10 to Rs. 18 each.

Corsets, Ladies' Stays and Riding Belts of every description, from Rs. 8 to Rs. 12.

Satin, Rich, White, and Black, Rs. 4-8 to Rs. 7-8 per yard.

Silks, Black, White, and various Colours (Glace), Rs. 3-8 to Rs. 6-8.

Moire Antique, Black, White, and Coloured, Rs. 100 to Rs. 120.

Broche Silks of all Colours, from Rs. 4 to Rs. 7 per yard.

Silk Robes, a few, very rich, from Rs. 165 to Rs. 185.

Tulles, Black, White, and Coloured, Rs. 1-8 to Rs. 4 per yard.

Crepes, Areophane, Black, White, and Coloured, Rs. 2-8 per yard.

Muslins, White, Black, and Coloured, French, Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per yard.

Muslins, Grenadine, Striped and Plain, Re. 1 to Rs. 3 per yard.

Grenadine Muslin Dresses, from Rs. 11 to Rs. 15 per dress.

Muslins, Embroidered and Grenadine, and Book Muslin Dresses, from Rs. 15 to Rs. 35 per dress.

Brilliants, White and Coloured for Ladies' Dressing-gowns, from Re. 1 to Rs. 1-8 per yard.

Dorias and White Muslins, Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per yard.

Jaconets and Lincing Muslins, from As. 8 to Re. 1 per yard.

Pique, White and Maize, Rs. 2-8 per yard.

Paramatta, Alpacca, Crepe, French Merino, Alpacca Mohair, from Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 4.

Collars and Sleeves, in Black Crepe, Rs. 4 to Rs. 7 per set.

Ginghams and Half Mourning Chintzes, As. 12 to Re. 1 per yard.

Ladies' Silk Stockings, from Rs. 4 to Rs. 7-8 per pair.

Frisettes, Chignons, for the Hair, Rs. 1-8 to Rs. 3 each.

Maltese Lace Collars, and Cuffs, from Rs. 5 to Rs. 20.

Jet Ornaments, consisting of Brooches, Ear-rings, Bracelets, Pins, Chains, Necklets, and Victorias, from Rs. 6 to Rs. 25.

Jacquettes, Ladies', in Black Cloth, Silk, and Llama, loose Jacquettes for house wear, from Rs. 18 to Rs. 45.

Tarlatans, White and Coloured, Re. 1 to Rs. 1-8 per yard.

Veils, Embroidered Tulle for Brides, Rs. 15 to Rs. 30.

Veils, Rich Lace for Brides, Rs. 48 to Rs. 130.

Handkerchiefs, for Mourning, with French hem and Black border, Rs. 3 to Rs. 4 each.

Prints and Chintzes, in all Colours, from As. 10 to Re. 1 per yard.

Caps for Boys, in Straw, Rs. 6 each.

Tulle Ruche trimming with Gold, for Ball Dresses, Rs. 1-8 per yard.

Feathers, Flowers, Ribbons, Muslin, and Jaconet Edgings and Insertions, Linings, Thread, Buttons, Whalebone, &c. &c. &c.

Fancy Alpacca Petticoats, trimmed with Coloured Braid, from Rs. 8 to Rs. 12 each.

Boots for Ladies, Coloured and Black, Rs. 9 to Rs. 12 per pair.

Parasol Covers, in rich Sardinian and Point Exhibition Point, from Rs. 15 to Rs. 25 each.

Maltese Real Lace, for Dresses and Bonnets, from Rs. 6 to Rs. 18 per set.

Fancy Buttons for Dresses, from Rs. 1-8 to Rs. 3 per dozen.

Real and Maltese Lace, in all widths, from As. 8 to Rs. 4 per yard.

Do. do. do. *Insertion* do. do. As. 8. to Rs. 4 per yard.

Winceys, Plain and Striped, of all Colours, Re. 1 to Rs. 1-8 yard.

WEDDING AND MOURNING ORDERS CAREFULLY AND EXPEDITIOUSLY ATTENDED TO.

Orders from Outstations to be accompanied with a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

January, 1867.

NOTICES.

SOMETHING NEW!—THE DIVAN EXCHANGE, No. 5 APOLLO STREET, kept by a White Man and his White Assistants.

To meet a want long felt in Bombay, this Establishment has recently been opened for the benefit of the Public and its Proprietor, and combines

AN AMERICAN RESTAURANT,
AN ICE CREAM SALOON, with
AN ENGLISH COFFEE HOUSE,

where neatness, cleanliness, and wholesomeness are main features.

The Rooms are commodious and centrally located, convenient for both

TRAVELLERS & RESIDENTS,

who can obtain on application properly cooked and tastefully served BREAKFASTS, TIFFINS, SUPPERS, and other LIGHT REFRESHMENTS, such as Cold Meats, Fresh Oysters, Sandwiches, Bread and Cheese, &c. &c., together with AMERICAN DRINKS of all descriptions.

SHERBET,
DRAUGHT ALE } or Arf and Arf,
DRAUGHT PORTER }
DRAUGHT CIDER,
DRAUGHT SODA-WATER from Frozen Vaults and Snowey Fountains,

ICE CREAMS, CAKES, FRUIT, and CONFECTIONERY, and many other requisites and conveniences, including STAMPS, best AMERICAN TOBACCO, CIGARS, &c.

The House is supplied with Local and Foreign Papers.

Tickets to places of Amusement and information respecting the arrival and departure of Trains and Steamers may also be obtained.

Open from 7 A. M. to 9 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted.

THE FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION OF INDIA and CHINA (LIMITED) is prepared to receive APPLICATIONS for LOANS on the MORTGAGE of LAND and HOUSE PROPERTY in Bombay.

DEPOSITS

Received on the following terms:—

For 12 months' .... 6 per cent.
6 months' .... 5 per cent.

By order of the Board,
JOHN SMITH, Manager.

Bombay, 1st Jan. 1867.

BY the Ice Ship "HENRY BUCK," from Boston

Ice.
200 Barrels Apples, } To arrive in February.
200 Cases Kerosein Oil, }

For Sale by C. W. SMITH,
Agent for the Tudor Company.

AT A MEETING OF THE SHARE-HOLDERS of the UNION BANK OF BOMBAY, the Minutes of the Meeting of the 17th October were read and confirmed.

JAS. SIGG.

OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE DINNER.—It is proposed that the present and former Members of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge shall dine together in Bombay about the middle of February next. Gentlemen in the Mofussil or in Bombay wishing to be present are requested to send in their Names and Colleges to the undersigned, Hon. Secretaries.

T. C. HAYLLAR, Esq., Malabar Hill.
C. WATTS RUSSELL, Esq., 8 Church Lane, Fort.

9th January 1867.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.—ESTABLISHED 1710.—The undersigned are prepared to grant Insurance against loss by fire on buildings and their contents in Bombay and the Mofussil, at current rates.

PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

2nd April 1866.

MOFUSSIL PRESS AND GINNING COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that the time for payment of SECOND CALL of Rs. 200 per Share, due 24th September last, has been extended to 22nd instant. All Shares on which said Call shall not have been paid on that date will become liable to forfeiture, and legal proceedings will be instituted for the recovery of unpaid Calls with interest added.

As formerly notified Interest at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum will be charged from 24th September 1866 till date of payment.

Calls payable at the Offices of the undersigned, Elphinstone Circle, Fort.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Secretaries & Treasurers.

Bombay, 8th January 1867.

COMMERCIAL BANK CORPORATION OF INDIA AND THE EAST, (IN LIQUIDATION).—NOTICE is hereby given to CREDITORS of the BOMBAY BRANCH, holding CERTIFICATES of INDEBTEDNESS for Fixed or Current Deposits not amounting to Rupees (500) Five hundred that full payment of their Claims will be made at this Office on and after 3rd January 1867, in exchange for the Certificates, which must be endorsed and receipted in full discharge of all Claims against the Corporation.

Creditors who are also Shareholders, or who may be indebted to the Bank, will not be entitled to such payment.

A. J. HUNTER,
J. BEATTIE,

Official Liquidators, Bombay Branch, and Attorneys for William Hopkins Holyland, Official Liquidator for the Court of Chancery.

Bombay, 22nd December 1866.

THE ORIENTAL SHIP-OWNING ASSOCIATION, LIMITED, (IN LIQUIDATION.)—THIRD DISTRIBUTION OF ASSETS.—NOTICE is hereby given that a THIRD DISTRIBUTION OF ASSETS of the above Company, amongst the Shareholders thereof, at the rate of Rupees 75 per Share (subject as to Shareholders indebted to the Company, to the payment of all Debts due from them to the Company) will be made on and after FRIDAY the 21st December, at the Company's Office, Apollo House, Apollo Street, Fort, between the hours of 12 and 3. Production of the SHARE CERTIFICATES will be required.

S. P. FRAMJEE, } Liquidators.
D. BYRAMJEE. }

Bombay, 13th December 1866.

In the matter of Act XXVIII. of 1865 and of the Estate of DADABHOY BYRAMJEE & Co.

ALL DEBTORS to this ESTATE are hereby required forthwith to PAY to the undersigned the amount of their DEBTS, and all CREDITORS are requested without delay to send their CLAIMS, accompanied by Vouchers, and made up with Interest to the 30th August 1866, to

T. F. PUNNETT,
Manager to the Trustees.

No. 6, Rampart Row, 16th November 1866.

NOTICE.—The INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of MR. ELIAS DAVID SASSOON in our Firm here, and in our Branch Firms of David Sassoon Sons & Co. of China, CEASES from THIS DATE.

DAVID SASSOON & Co.

Forbes Street, Bombay, 1st January 1867.

NOTICE.—MR. REUBEN DAVID SASSOON is admitted from THIS DATE a partner in our FIRM, which, henceforward, will consist of MR. ABDULLAH DAVID SASSOON & MR. REUBEN DAVID SASSOON.

DAVID SASSOON & Co.

Forbes Street, Bombay, 1st January 1867.

NOTICE.—With reference to the above, I hereby give NOTICE that I have established myself as a MERCHANT from THIS DAY.

E. D. SASSOON.

Bombay, 1st January 1867.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of Act XXVIII. of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India, and in the matter of MERWANJEE NUSSERWANJEE BHOWNUGGAR, of Bombay, a trader, whose Estate had been vested in Trustees under a Deed of Assignment before the passing of the said Act XXVIII. of 1865.

Pursuant to an Order made THIS DAY by the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE WESTROPP, and in reference to previous Advertisement for Claims, the CREDITORS upon this ESTATE are required to send to MR. G. R. WILSON, at his Office, 6 Elphinstone Circle, particulars of their Claims on or before the 19th day of January next, or in default they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution that may be made after said date.—Dated this 17th day of December 1866.

DALLAS, LYNCH, & LANGDALE,
Solicitors for the Trustees.

WITH reference to the above Advertisement a DIVIDEND of about FOUR & A HALF PER CENT. will be paid to CREDITORS on and after the 25th day of January next.

G. R. WILSON.

I HAVE THIS DAY authorized MR. JACOB ELIAS SASSOON, MR. SOLOMON EZEKIEL, and MR. ABRAHAM DAVID EZEKIEL to open BRANCH FIRMS for me in Hongkong and Shanghae, under the Name and Style of E. D. SASSOON & Co., in which Firm they are all admitted Partners.

E. D. SASSOON.

Bombay, 10th January 1867.

ARGYLL COLLEGE,
52 NOTTING HILL SQUARE,
AND
3 CLIFTON TERRACE, NOTTING HILL, LONDON.

Principal—Mr. Wm. D. Harvey, F. R. G. S., Assisted by eminent Professors and efficient Resident Masters.

Classics	Mr. Wm. D. Harvey, F. R. G. S. Mr. Daniel Munro, M. A.
Mathematics	Mr. Allan Connal, M. A.
French	Mons H. Dupont, P. A. Mons H. A. de Joannis, M. A.
German	Dr. Hermann, Herr Bernhard Heymann.
English Composition, History, Geography, &c.	Mr. C. Sutton, Mr. Daniel Munro, M. A.
Drawing	Mr. H. Wright, Certificated Master in Art.

Piano, Singing, Part Singing, Elocution, and Drilling, by Messrs. Heinrich Bohrer, W. Wilkinson, G. Benson, Wm. Carter, Arthur J. Bell, and H. Munday.

This College offers to Parents and Guardians of youth, resident in India, all the comfort of a Christian home in England, combined with a sound and finished Education.

Pupils are received from eight years of age.

Arrangement can be made for residence during the vacations.

Pupils are prepared for the Oxford and Cambridge Local Examinations, &c.

Reference is kindly permitted to

GEORGE HYDE, Esq., Bombay.
H. DEAR, Esq., } Monghyr, Bengal.
A. CHRISTIAN, Esq., }

Prospectuses with full particulars may be obtained at the *Bombay Gazette* Office or on application to the Referees.

NOTICES.

NEW GOODS.—MESSRS. WATSON & Co. beg to announce the arrival of a large assortment of the newest goods, in their various departments.

The latest styles in Parisian Bonnets—and also in Straw and Crinoline, untrimmed.

Richly embroidered Drap de France Mantles, Paletots, and Jackets, rich Lyons Silks in all the new colours.

New French Muslins, Cambrics, Lamas, Alpacas, Mohairs, in all the fashionable styles; also Warm Dresses and Skirts for ladies going home.

Plain and Striped Winceys, Wool Tartans, French Merinoes, Woolen, Cotton, Thread, and Silk Hosiery, NEW KID GLOVES and French Boots and Shoes of every kind.

WEDDING, MOURNING, MILLINERY, and DRESSMAKING orders, generally, promptly executed.

In the Gentlemen's Department a large stock has just been opened of New Trouserings of the very latest fashions PURCHASED OF THE MANUFACTURERS; also new Silk Shirtings fine, soft, all Wool, Silk and Wool, and Cashmere Flannels and Tweeds for Shirts, Pyjamas, Sleeping and Travelling Suits.

J. & W. WATSON & Co.,—Military Tailors, Bombay.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY,
THACKER, VINING, & Co.

NOTICE.—Messrs. THACKER, VINING & Co. beg to notify to the Friends and Patrons of their Establishment that a PICTURE GALLERY and MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENT is now open on the FIRST FLOOR of the premises in Rampart Row, to which they are invited to pass a leisure half hour with the Pictures and Portfolios.

The LIBRARY, consisting of a vast collection of NEW and STANDARD BOOKS, POPULAR SERIES OF LIGHT LITERATURE, and all the best CHEAP PUBLICATIONS of the day remains on the lower floor.

A list of NEWSPAPERS and PERIODICALS with terms for supply of the same may be had on application.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

BYCULLA CLUB.—The HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of [illegible] MEMBERS of the CLUB will be held [illegible] on WEDNESDAY, the 30th Jan[illegible]

Byculla Club, 31st Decem[illegible]

In the matter of [illegible] Act 1862 and [illegible] AND DELHI BANK CORPORATION (LIMITED).

THE CREDITORS of the abovenamed Corporation are required on or before the Twenty-first day of March 1867 to send their names and addresses, and the particulars of their Debts or Claims, and the names and addresses of their Solicitors (if any) to ARTHUR FLEMING HEWETT, JOHN HENRY NORMAN, and ALEXANDER YOUNG, Esquires, the Joint Liquidators of the said Corporation, 80 King William Street, London Bridge, in the City of London, and, in default thereof, they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution before they send such particulars.—Dated this 3rd day of December 1866.

CLARKE, SON, & [illegible],
Solicitors to the Liquidators.

29 Coleman Street, London.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Mint Master is prepared to receive TENDERS for the purchase of about two hundred and fifty tons of Europe TILE COPPER.

The Tenders should show the price per ton.

[illegible] HARRISON,
[illegible] to the Mint Master.

Her Majesty's Mint, Bombay, [illegible] January 1867.

OVERLAND CHEESE, BACON, AND HAM.—The late Cargo [illegible] having arrived, we are enabled to reduce the prices of the same as under:—

Albert and Double Glo'ster [illegible] weighing from 30 to 40 lbs. (*suitable for Messes*)	[illegible]	per lb.
Chedder, Berkeley, Somerset and Pine, varying from 7 to 12 lbs.	...at " 1	[illegible]
Stilton, from 9 to 12 lbs.	...at " 1	[illegible]
Wiltshire Bacon in cut	...at " 1	4
York and Wiltshire Hams	...at " 1	4

These are imported in canvass with Sugar and Salt.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

NOTICE.—The ENGINEERING WORKSHOPS and MACHINERY, newly erected at Chowpatty, are FOR SALE or TO BE LET. Offers to be made to the undersigned. On application to MR. R. SIMS, Chowpatty, intending Purchasers can view the Shops.

GEORGE WHITLEY, for Liquidators,
Bombay Reclamation Company.

Bombay, 4th Jan. 1867.

LADIES GOING HOME!!!—Ladies proceeding home, Overland or otherwise, and requiring Female Servants for themselves and Children, are requested to apply to the Commandant General Depot, stating terms offered and service to be rendered.

A great many Soldiers' Wives, who had been in service before, were sent home with Ladies last year, and being carefully selected, gave general satisfaction.

These Women require no Return Passage.

W. J. CAMERON, Lt. Colonel,
Commandant General Depot.

SELECTED BORDEAUX CLARETS.—The undersigned are now landing their quarterly shipments of Finest Clarets:—

		per dozen.	
Chateaux Margaux		at 34	0
Leoville	Dinner	at 28	0
St. Julien	Wines	at 21	0
Medoc Best		at 16	0
Do. (in pints), for breakfast or cup		at 9	0
Medoc Petit (in quarts only)		at 12	0

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

N. B.—Less 10 per cent. for Cash in original cases. Monthly settlements 5 per cent.

NAPIER FOUNDRY AND ENGINE WORKS,
FORAS ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

D. T. STEWART & Co. beg to notify that they are now prepared to execute all manner of Iron and Brass Castings, to undertake repairs of Marine and other Engines, and to furnish Estimates for the supply of Hydraulic Presses, Pumps, and every description of Machinery.

All Ship work and up-country requirements will receive prompt attention.

Communications to be addressed to the Works, as above, or directed to care of Messrs. JOHN TANNER & Co., No. 12, Meadow Street.

Bombay, 1st June 1866.

PHOTOGRAPHY.—TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED) beg to announce to Amateur and Professional Photographers, that they keep an extensive and well selected stock of Apparatus and Chemicals, and every other Article required in the Art of PHOTOGRAPHY, including Cameras of every description, and of the best construction.

Lenses by Ross, Dallmeyer, and others.
Glass Baths, mounted and unmounted.
Glass Dishes, Porcelain Baths and Dishes.
Glass and Porcelain Dippers, Ebonite Baths and Dishes.
Camera Stands, Printing Frames, Scales and Weights.
Stoppered and Graduated Collodion Bottles.
Graduated Glass Measures, Argentometers.
Glass and Wedgwood Funnels, Pestles and Mortars.
Patent Plate Glasses, Plate Boxes, and Plate Holders.
Vignette Glasses, Cutting or Shaping Plates.
Developing Glasses, Levelling Stands.
Head Rests, Rolling Presses.
Card Mounts, Albums, Stereoscopes.
Stills in Tin and Copper.
Collodions by Thomas, Mawson, Ponting and Blanchard.
Albumenized Paper by the best Makers.
Works on Photography, &c. &c.

JUST RECEIVED,

Sarony's Patent Posing Apparatus, or Universal Rest with Chair, and Ornamental Cabinet.

This recent invention is now being introduced into the principal Studios at Home, and will be found a most valuable aid to the Photographic Artist.

How's Photographic Tent,—one of the lightest and most complete hitherto introduced.

PHOTOGRAPHIC DEPOT, BYCULLA.

JEWRAZ BUTTONSEY AND COMPANY'S ESTATE.—CREDITORS on this ESTATE are requested to lodge their CLAIMS, accompanied by Vouchers, with the undersigned, at the Office of Messrs. RITCHIE, STEUART and Co., and DEBTORS to the ESTATE are requested to PAY the AMOUNT of their DEBTS forthwith.

THOMAS WILSON,
J. H. ASPINWALL,
DORABJEE FRAMJEE PANDAY,
Trustees to the Estate.

Bombay, 31st October 1866.

SARSAPARILLA.
WILKINSON'S (LATE BRIDGE'S)
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT
RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA,

PRESCRIBED by the Faculty for Purifying the Blood, Debility, Liver Complaints, and freeing the system from the effects of Mercury. Exclusively used in India and the Colonies as a prevention to the Tropical Diseases.

"Superior preparation that may always be relied on."—*Sir Astley Cooper.*

"We are in every respect satisfied with it."—*Lancet.*

"We recommend your Sarsaparilla as the best."—*Medical Review.*

Sold in ¼, ½, and Pint Bottles.

Caution.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address—

THOMAS WILKINSON (LATE BRIDGE & Co.)
270, REGENT STREET, LONDON.

QUINTESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER AND CAMOMILE.

WILKINSON'S preparation of Ginger and Camomile has long been deservedly known as an excellent domestic medicine. It is a most efficient Stomachic Tonic, and the best remedy for Flatulency and disorders arising from Impaired digestion.

It is not affected by Climate.

No European in India or Tropical Countries should be without it.

Sold in ¼, ½, and ½ pint bottles.

AROMATIC TINCTURE OF QUINOIDINE.

For the prevention of Fever, Ague, and effects of Malaria.

An unfailing remedy.

It may be mentioned that those who during the campaign in the Crimea daily took a small quantity, passed entirely unharmed through the raking fire of Fever and Dysentery that thinned the ranks around them.

Sold in ½ and pint bottles.

AGENTS.

Bombay	TREACHER & Co. ROGERS & Co.
Poonah	ROGERS & Co. TREACHER & Co.
Kurrachee	BUDGETT and HUGHES.
Kotree	BUDGETT and HUGHES.

NOW READY.

THE ABRIDGED EDITION
OF THE
BOMBAY CALENDAR AND DIRECTORY FOR 1867
PRICE, Rs. 1-8, BY POST Rs. 1-12.

CONTENTS.

INTRODUCTION.—Giving Sunrise and Sunset, Meantime at true noon, Moon's age, Tides, Twilight, Rising and Setting of the Planets, Roman names of months, &c. &c.
Principal Articles of the Calendar
Adjustment of the Calendar.
Chronological Cycles.
Quarter Terms, and Ember days
Fixed and Moveable Festivals, Anniversaries, &c.
Eclipses
Astronomical commencement of the four Seasons
Principal Elements of the Solar System, &c.
Calendar for the 19th Century
Day of the year corresponding to the last day of each month
Counting-house Calendar for 1867
Holidays allowed by Government
Do. do. arranged according to dates
THE [illegible] CALENDAR; showing the time of Sunrise and Sunset, the Sun's Declination for the year [illegible], Moon's Age, Time of [illegible], Festivals, Anniversaries, &c.
THE INDIAN CALENDAR; showing the corresponding Dates according to the various modes of reckoning time among the English, Hindoos, Malabarians, Parsees, Mahomedans, and Jews
Christian Festivals and Fasts
Introduction to the Indian Calendar
THE NATIVE FESTIVALS, FASTS AND OBSERVANCES—
Hindu
Mahomedan
Parsee
Jewish

REFERENCE TABLES.

Money
Table for reducing Annas and Pies to Decimals of a Rupee, and vice versa
Tables of Indian Coins, Weights, and Measures
Tables of English Coins, Weights, and Measures
Gold and Silver Foreign Coins
Equivalent values of 4, 5 and 5½ per cent. Government Securities
Table of Daily Pay and Allowance from 1 to 500 Rupees per month
Table of Income or Wages from 4 annas to 10 Rupees per month
Tables of Interest from 5 to 12 per cent. per annum on Rs. 100 to Rs. 10,000
The Stamp Act
Rates of Fares for Shigrams, Cabs, Buggies, Bullock Carts, Palanquins, Bunder Boats, Cotton Boats, Dingies, &c.
TABLE OF PRECEDENCE FOR INDIA
Table of Salutes to European Functionaries
" " Native Sovereigns and Chiefs
GOVERNORS GENERAL OF INDIA from 1793 to 1867
COMMANDERS-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA from 1767 to 1867
GOVERNORS OF BOMBAY from 1665 to 1867

THE POST OFFICE.

Bombay Establishment
General Regulations
Daily Despatch of Inland Mails from Bombay
" " " delivery
Despatch of Sea Mails
Malabar Coast Mail
Indian Inland Letter Post
" " Book and Newspaper Post
" " Soldiers' Letters
" " Letters
" " Book Post
" " Banghy
Table of Postal distances with the Banghy postage
Rates of Postage for Letters, Newspapers, and Books to Foreign Countries
Pattern Post between India, the United Kingdom and British Colonies
" " " to Belgium, Netherlands and Denmark
Sheriffs of Bombay from 1800 to 1866
List of Public Offices, Banks, &c.
Fall of Rain at Bombay from 1817 to 1866

DIRECTORY.

List of the principal European, Indo-Briton, and Portuguese Mofussil residents in the Bombay Presidency
Kurrachee Chamber of Commerce
" Firms
List of European, &c. Inhabitants in the Town and Suburbs of Bombay.

N. B.—The Calendar can be sent by post to any part of India for Four Annas, IF PREPAID. If sent Bearing, the Postage charge will range according to distance. The Publisher cannot undertake to prepay the Postage, unless a previous remittance is made or Stamps to the amount necessary be furnished.

To prevent disappointment orders should be given immediately.

Bombay Gazette Office, Fort, 7th Jan. 1867.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

The Proprietor of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" PRESS, having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of Advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices, Advertisements, or Placards, at all or any of the Stations along either of the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel Keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also especially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and [illegible] number of Native Railway passengers on the two [illegible] occasioned by [illegible] in India, native merchants, traders, &c., and [illegible] that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language) should find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations a lucrative means of extending their business. By the latest published returns the number of passengers by the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway in the week ending 17th November was 29,087; and on the G. I. P. Railway for the week ending 25th November the number was 57,[illegible].

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the *Bombay Gazette Press.*

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Terms of Advertising may be learned on application to the Manager *Bombay Gazette Press.*

Bombay Gazette Press, 2nd January 1867.

TO BE PUBLISHED
ON 1ST FEBRUARY NEXT, AND MONTHLY AFTERWARDS,
THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE,
being an enlargement of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" RAILWAY GUIDE.

The object of this enlargement is, for the first time on this side of India, to place within reach of the public, information regarding the running of the trains of the whole Indian Railways, the sailing arrangements of the various Steam and Shipping Companies, information as to Dawk Routes, Carrying Companies, Travellers' Bungalows, &c.

The rapid extension of the Railway system of India, the establishment of a weekly mail, the Government sanction of a monthly transport service, and the increased number of passengers who will in consequence pass through Bombay for Stations in the interior of India, render a Guide to the various means of locomotion throughout the country a paramount necessity.

To make such a publication a complete "Guide" for Indian travellers is a work that can only be accomplished gradually and with the co-operation of those Companies and Officials who have opened up, or have charge of, the various lines of communication throughout or in connection with, India. The Publisher will, therefore, feel obliged to the Manager of any Railway, Shipping, or Dawk Company who will furnish him with such information regarding his Company or district as may be useful to travellers, and he will also be thankful to any traveller who will do him the favour to point out any inaccuracies or to supply omissions in the work.

The Guide will be accompanied with a map of India showing the lines of Railway now open, those in progress or projected, &c. &c.

An Indian Railway Guide is particularly suited for announcements relating to Shipping, Dawk, and Carrying Companies, Hotels, Travellers' Bungalows, Army and General Agencies, and for business Cards generally.

ADVERTISEMENTS,

which will be well displayed, may be arranged for, at moderate rates, by the page, the half page, or otherwise, as may suit the wishes of Advertisers.

Parties desirous of advertising in the "Indian Railway Guide" will obtain information as to rates of insertion either by letter, or by personal application, to the Manager, *Bombay Gazette Press.*

Price of single copy of the Indian Railway Guide—8 Annas.

Bombay Gazette Press, 2nd January 1867.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE SHARE MARKET.

MONDAY AFTERNOON.

BACK BAYS close at 2,725, Elphinstones 325, Freres 150, Mazagons 785, United Victorias 1,200, Bank of Bombay shares at 38 discount, National Bank 110, Royals 64, Old Financials 50¼, Bombay General Credit and Financial Corporation 50¼, Guzerat Bank 65 per share. Market quiet but steady.

[illegible] DAILY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Subscribed Capital.	Nominal value of sh.	Paid up.	Dividend.	Names.	Rates.
£	Rs.	Rs.	pr. ct.		
500,000	200	200	nil	Agra Bank Corptn	4 per share.
....	100	100	....	Agra New Issue...	nil.
2,100,000	1,000	1,000	8	Bank of Bengal ...	6,800 per share.
10,45,000	1,000	1,000	8 p ct.	Bank of Bombay ...	38 dis.
1,000,000	250	150	[illegible]	Bombay Pres. Bank	31 per s.
2,000,000	100	90	Rs 9 p s	Bombay Trading & Banking Association	69 per share.
2,000,000	100	100	....	Brokers' Banking Company	38 per share.
[illegible]	250	250	nil	Central Bank...	15 per share.
[illegible]	200	200	5	Chartered Bank of India A. & China	180 per share.
800,000	250	75	....	China Bank ...	17½ per share.
750,000	250	250	17½	Chartered Mercantile Bank of India London & China	30 p ct. pm.
1,200,000	250	200	12	Comptoir d'Escompte d'Paris	Nominal
1,000,000	500	500	9	Delhi and London	No quotation.
800,000	500	500	....	Indian Peninsula London & China Bk	34 p share.
875,000	1,000	[illegible]	[illegible]	Madras Bank..	80 p c. pm.
[illegible]	250	[illegible]	[illegible]	National Bank of India	110 to 112 per sh
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Oriental Bank Cor.	75 p ct pm, ex-di
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Royal Bank of Ind	64 per share
....	[illegible]	100	[illegible]	Guzerat Bank	60 to 65 per share

FINANCIAL ASSOCIATIONS.

....	100	100	15	Bengal Credit Mob.	25 per share.
750,000	1,000	100	Ret ps	Bombay General Credit & Finan. Cor.	50 p. share.
1,000,000	100	15	....	Financial Asso. of India and China	50 to 50¼ p. share.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

£20	all	[illegible]	5 p ct	[illegible] Railway Company Guaranteed Stock..	[illegible]
£20	£18	[illegible]	5 p ct	Do. New £20 shares	[illegible]
£20	20		5 p ct	Do.	[illegible]
£100	all		5 p ct	Bombay, Baroda & C. I. R. Co......	[illegible]

EXCHANGE.

On.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks ...	4 months' sight	1s. 11[illegible]
Do. Credits ...	4 Do. do.	1s. 11 13/16d. to 1s. 11 15/16d.
Do. Documents ...	4 Do. do.	1s. 0[illegible]
Calcutta ...	At sight ...	101.
Do. ...	30 days' sight ...	100.
Do. ...	60 Do. do. ...	99[illegible]
Madras ...	30 Do. do. ...	1 dis.
China ...	[illegible]	220 nominal
China Home Bill ...	60 days sight ...	217.

RATES OF DISCOUNT.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Government Securities	6 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	8 do.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Government Securities	6 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	8 do.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per cent. Sicca Rs. Transfer Loans	Rs. 89
" " Sicca " Loan 1832-33	" 93
" " Co.'s " 1835-36	" 89
" " " 1842-43	" 89
" " " 1854-55	" 89
Five per cent. Co.'s Rs. Loan 1856-57	106
Five per cent. Public Works Loan 1854-55 ..	10[illegible]
Five and a half per cent.	111

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each	Rs. 10-6 at 10-7.
Bank of England Notes	" 10-4
Spanish Dollars	" 235
Carolus	" 236
Mexican Dollars	" 230
German Crowns	" 210
Five-Franc Pieces	" 235
Bar Silver	" 16-4
Gold Leaf	" 15-1

PRICE CURRENT, 14th January 1867.

COTTON at Colaba	Rs. Per candy.
Dholleras	265 to 270
Bhownuggur and Mowa	290 to 295
Surat and Broach..	275 to 280
Comptah	240 to 250
Khandeish	240 to 254
[illegible] (New)..	305 to 310
Dharwar	325 to 330
[illegible] (New)	324 to 331
Oomrawuttee Akote (New)	3[illegible] to 3[illegible]

STATEMENT of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay on the 5th January 1866, compared with the statement issued on the 12th January, 1867 :—

LIABILITIES.		5th Jan.		12th Jan.
Proprietors' Capital	Rs.	209,00,000	Rs.	209,00,000
Genl. Treasury Balance........	"	74,96,185	"	64,68,765
Deposits at Head Office ...	"	248,58,591	"	260,21,678
Do. at Branches	"	29,25,120	"	28,97,633
Bank Notes and Bills outstanding	"	1,86,362	"	1,90,632
Sundries	"	7,61,845	"	13,74,923
	Rs.	571,28,112	Rs.	578,63,881

ASSETS.				
Loans at Head Office and Branches....................	Rs.	47,45,507	Rs.	47,31,763
Credit Accounts at Do	"	105,09,900	"	149,13,417
Bills Discounted at Do	"	168,75,353	"	177,51,743
Dead Stock	"	10,23,769	"	10,25,421
Stamps	"	11,027	"	11,667
Balances with Agents	"	1,18,443	"	53,688
Sundries	"	10,58,969	"	11,84,269
Govt. Reserve Cash........	"	34,96,185	"	24,68,765
Cash & Currency Notes at Head Office	"	141,42,397	"	147,47,463
Do. Branches......	"	51,45,964	"	49,75,685
	Rs.	571,28,112	Rs.	578,63,881

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—JANUARY 14.

Dennis, Colonel J. B., Royal Artillery, on duty, from Belgaum.

Vialls, Colonel G. C., 95th Foot, on leave, from Kurrachee.

Bourke, Assistant Surgeon J. McW., Medical Staff, on duty, from Kurrachee.

Cuming, Major E. W., 79th Foot, on duty, from Kurrachee.

Walker, Major E. W. E., 19th Brigade Royal Artillery, on duty, from Kurrachee.

Fower, Colonel C., 3rd Dragoons, on leave, from Ahmednuggur.

Quin, Ensign E., 33rd Foot, on duty, from Neemuch.

DEPARTURES.—JANUARY 14.

Stewart, Captain G. G., the Royal Regiment, to join, to Nusseerbad.

Hobbs, Paymaster, 6th Dragoons, to precede the Regiment, to England.

Revell, Captain, 6th Dragoons, to precede the Regiment, to England.

Beamish, Major, Royal Artillery, to England.

Daniels, Captain J. B., Royal Artillery, to Kirkee.

Toft, Barrack Master G. R., Barrack Department, on furlough, to New Zealand.

Smythe, Captain J. C., Commandant Colaba Sanitarium, on private affairs, to Poona.

Phillips, Captain R., attached to Marine Battalion, on medical certificate, to England.

ARMY GENERAL ORDERS.

BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant General's Office, Poona, 12th January.

PROMOTIONS, APPOINTMENTS, &C.

The following appointments are made :—

Major John Miles, Staff Corps, Acting Brigade Major Nusseerabad, to be Brigade Major on the establishment vice Scott, whose period of staff service has expired.

Captain and Brevet Major T. E. Quin, 33rd Foot, to be Staff Officer Asseerghur, vice Fergusson appointed to act as Brigade Major at Aden.

Captain A. Hawthorn, Staff Corps, to be station Staff Officer, Malligaum, vice Lyons whose period of staff service has expired.

18th Regiment N. I.—Major W. R. Alexander, Staff Corps, to be second in Command, vice Jacob who vacates on promotion.

Surgeon W. P. Partridge, is placed on general duty Northern Division, and will proceed to join, traveling at the public expense.

Captain A. B. La Touche, Staff Corps, is attached to do duty with the 21st Regiment N. I.

FURLOUGHS, LEAVE OF ABSENCE, &C.

Lieutenant J. J. Martin, 1st Battalion 4th Foot, from 9th November to 9th February, on the recommandation of a Medical Board.

Major H. F. Bythesea, 2nd Battalion 1st Foot, from 27th November to 12th December; Captain G. G. Stewart, 2nd Battalion 1st Foot, from 27th November to 12th December; and Lieutenant G. F. Arthur, 33rd Foot, from 19th October to 27th December, on private affairs.

Ensign G. G. Bird, 106th Foot, from 20th November to 20th May, on the recommendation of a Medical Board.

Captain F. Bowker, 109th Foot, from 14th November to 14th January, on private affairs.

Lieutenant V. Davenport, 106th Foot, from 1st to 31st January, to proceed to Rairee, on medical certificate.

Major W. M. S. Bolton, 106th Foot, from 24th December to 24th January, in extension on medical certificate.

Lieutenant W. T. Squire, attached to 23rd Regiment N. L. I., 19th Regiment N. I., from 1st to 20th January, in extension on medical certificate.

Major H. J. Briggs, 6th Regiment from 5th to 31st January, to remain at Rajpootana, on medical certificate.

ORDERS &C. CANCELLED.

The following order is confirmed :—

Dated 5th January.—By Major General Adams, C. B., directing Lieutenant Fagan, wing subaltern 6th Regiment N. I., to perform the duties of station staff officer Indore with effect from 14th December.

The following temporary arrangement is confirmed with effect from 11th December :—

[illegible] Regiment N. L. I.—Lieutenant Nayes, wing subaltern, to officiate as Quarter Master in addition to his own duties.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

JAN.

14 Morning Star ....Taverner.....Calcutta, Dec. 19.

DEPARTURES.

JAN.

14 Delhi (s)..................Macbean........Aden and Suez.

Fatel Musjeed ....Nocoda ....Coorla Moona.

British Nation ....Rowe ....Galle.

Dharwar ....Leonard ....Liverpool.

Persilla ....York ....Galle.

Cleopatra ....Camelli ....Akyab.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—

Ship *Mariette*, J. Gordon, bound to Rangoon.

Ship *Retriever*, C. T. Elmstone, bound to Calcutta.

Ship *Hovering*, G. M. Moxted, bound to Kurrachee.

P. and O. Co's S. S. *Behar*, W. Blake, bound to China, &c.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—

Ship *Jessie* for Calcutta.

B. I. S. N. Co.'s S. S. *Cossaris*, for Kurrachee.

MADRAS.

DEPARTURES.—January 7th, French steamer *Erymanthe* for Galle, January 8th, ship *Glenflock*, for Coconada.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

EXTRA STEAMER TO SUEZ.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Steam Ship "OTTAWA," (1,274 Tons and 200 H. P.) Captain BASTLEY, will be despatched for Aden and Suez on SATURDAY the 19th January at 1 P. M., carrying Mails and Passengers for England.

Last Shipping day Thursday the 17th instant, after which no Cargo will be received on board. Through Bills of Lading will be granted for Cotton to Liverpool.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. and O. S. N. Company's Office, Bombay, 14th January 1867.

N. B.—Parcels will not be received in this Office under any circumstances after 3 P. M. on the 18th instant.

Shippers of Cargo on the Company's Black Bills of Lading are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of these Bills of Lading with reference to the transhipment and forwarding of Cargo, with a view to the adequateness of their insurance Policies in respect of the same.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.

To be published on 1st February and monthly afterwards. The INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE containing copious information regarding Railway and Shipping Companies, Dawks, Roads, Bullock trains, &c.

WITH A MAP.

Parties in possession of special information as to Dawk or other routes in the interior, will confer a favour on the publisher, by forwarding same to the *Gazette* Office in time for publication in the first number.

The Indian Railway Guide affords an admirable Medium for advertising.

Price 8 Annas per copy.

Bombay Gazette Press, 14th January 1867.

THE Advertiser is desirous to lease for a Term of years a MODERATE SIZED BUNGALOW, in a good situation on Malabar Hill or Breach Candy. Any house to be vacant during the next three months would suit. Apply to "A. B. C.," Office of this paper.

NOTICE.—TO LET, Furnished a large BUNGALOW at Malabar Hill for 10 months' certain. Also a BUNGALOW at Matheran called "the Mount" formerly occupied by Mr. JAMES SCOTT. For particulars and rent apply to JAFFER SULLIMAN.

TO LET, the whole, or upper part of a large AIRY HOUSE, situated opposite Medical Hall, Byculla. Stabling and Coach House. VEHAR WATER laid on throughout the house. For particulars apply at the Byculla Hotel.

14th January 1866

NOTICE.—Consignees of the cargo per ship *Corralina* from Calcutta are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery of their Goods, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain, at the risk and expense of the concerned. The Captain will not be responsible for any damage to cargo after it has left the ship's deck.

MERWANJEE NUSSERWANJEE,
Agent to the ship *Corralina*.

LETTS DIARIES.—The following numbers are still to be had :—

	Rs. as.
No. 53 folio	6 0
" 3B quarto	6 0
" 3 quarto	4 8
" 2H quarto	5 12
" 4	3 12
" 8 octavo	5 0
" 9	4 4
" 10	3 8
" 11	3 0
" 12	2 4
" 13	2 0
Card Almanac	0 8

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

NOTICE is hereby given that on WEDNESDAY next, the 16th day of January at 4 P. M., the undermentioned Property will be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION on the premises, by HEERALALL & Co., Auctioneers, by order of the Executors of the Mortgagee, JEEWANDASS JUGJEEWANDASS, under and by virtue of a Power of Sale vested in them by an Indenture of Mortgage dated 27th March 1862, all that piece or parcel of Government Land or Ground, together with the Messuage, Tenement, Bungalow, Stable, and Premises erected thereon, situate near Gowalia Tank, without the Fort, assessed under No. 8, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 433, and containing by admeasurement 3,340 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the East and North by the property of the late Sonabai, widow of the late Nusserwanjee Rustomjee, deceased, on the South by the Gowalia Tank Road, and on the West by the public passage leading to the Gowalia Tank Road.—Dated 9th Day of January 1867.

C. TYABJEE
Attorney to the Executors of the Mortgagee.

WAVERLEY NOVELS BY SIR WALTER SCOTT.—These famous Novels, which are now reckoned among the ENGLISH CLASSICS, have recently been issued at such a price as to bring them within the reach of all viz., ONE SHILLING PER VOLUME.

Messrs. THACKER, VINING & Co. have just received a large supply, which will be sold at the rate of 10 Annas per volume or RUPEES FIFTEEN for the set of TWENTY-FIVE VOLUMES as enumerated below.

They are well adapted for the reading of persons studying the English language.

Waverley,	The Pirate,
Guy Mannering (or the Astrologer),	The Fortunes of Nigel,
	Peveril of the Peak,
The Antiquary,	Quentin Durward,
Rob Roy,	St. Ronan's Well,
Old Mortality,	Red Gauntlet,
A Legend of Montrose,	The Betrothed,
The Heart of Midlothian,	The Talisman,
Bride of Lammermoor.	Woodstock,
Ivanhoe,	Fair Maid of Perth
The Monastery,	Anne of Geierstein,
The Abbot,	Count Robert of Paris,
Kenilworth,	Surgeon's Daughter.

*** To be had also a set ½ bound in calf Rs. 40, and a Library edition in 48 volumes large type Rs. 140.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

TENDERS will be received by the Superintendent of Marine at his Office up to NOON on THURSDAY the 17th instant, for the conveyance of Troops and Invalids to England the strength of which is noted in the margin.

165 Invalids, 22 women 6 Children over 10 years, and 22 Children under 10 years. Officers as may be considered necessary to put on board with the Troops.

2nd. The Troops to embark at Bombay and Kurrachee and sail to Spithead.

3rd. The Tenders to be made on the conditions of the revised articles of Agreement which can be obtained on application at the Office of the Agent for Transports and with the understanding that standing berths will have to be provided for 20 per cent. more or less of the Invalids according to the decision of the Senior Medical Officer.

4th. The Vessel tendered to be ready for final survey on the 1st proximo.

5th. Tenders should specify the rates per head in Indian Currency, the ship finding fittings, provisions, and water.

6th. The Biscuit must be purchased from the Commissariat Department.

7th. Two thirds of the passage money will be paid in Bombay, and the remaining one-third on the arrival of the Troops in England.

8th. All Tenders must be made in a Form to be obtained at the Office of the Agent for Transports, which will furnish further necessary information for Parties tendering.

9th. The Superintendent of Bombay Marine reserves to himself the right of rejecting any Tender without assigning cause for so doing.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEO. INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 14th January 1867.

Bombay 30th December 1866.

TO THE DIRECTORS OF THE BOMBAY GENERAL CREDIT AND FINANCIAL CORPORATION, (LIMITED).—GENTLEMEN.—We the undersigned Shareholders in the Bombay GENERAL CREDIT AND FINANCIAL CORPORATION (LIMITED), being more than Twenty Five in number, representing in the aggregate capital exceeding two Lacs of Rupees, being of opinion that in the present tightness of the money market it will be more to the interest of the Shareholders in the Corporation to have the Capital of the Corporation distributed among them, than to carry on the business of the Corporation, request you to convene an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the Corporation, under clause 32 of the Articles of Association, to consider and pass the following resolutions :—

1st. That the Corporation be wound up voluntarily.

2nd. That in consideration of the care and prudence shown by the Directors of the Corporation in preserving the Capital of the Corporation during a period of great difficulty, they be appointed Liquidators with full power to compromise and compound, at their discretion, all DEBTS due to the Corporation, and do all other acts that they in their discretion deem to be for the interest of the Shareholders.

We remain Gentlemen your most obedient servants,
(Signed) CHOGALALL NUNDLALL.
RUSTOMJEE COWASJEE BHADOOJEE,
and 27 others.

NOTICE.—In accordance with the above Requisition, received on the 8th instant, an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the office of the Company, Victoria Buildings, Elphinstone Circle, on TUESDAY the 22nd instant at 3 P. M.

The transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 19th to the 24th instant, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
H. WILSON, Secretary.

Bombay, 14th January 1867.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANO, &c.—THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 15th instant, BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION at his Rooms, in Meadow Street, Fort, below Jaffer Salliman's, the HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANO, &c., the property of DR. BIRDWOOD, consisting of blackwood, drawing, and bed-room furniture, such as round, card, and other tables, teapoys, easy and other chairs, couches, gown and clothes presses, mahogany cheval glass on stand, a very handsome mahogany pianoforte by Collard and Collard, a handsome plated six-light hanging moon lamp with drops, a neat six-light chandelier with shades, flower vases, table ornaments, English and Brussels carpets, child's rocking horse, perambulator, and sundries.

Also on the same day, the property of another Gentleman, consisting of a set of vine and leaf pattern Glassware for 12 persons, handsome white and gold dinner service for 12 persons, plated double and treble branched candlesticks with shades, ice jugs, blackwood round card, sofa and other tables, easy, predieu, and other chairs, cheffoniers, flower and hat stands, mahogany wardrobe, clothes presses, sideboards, screens, single, double, treble and six-light hanging argand lamps with drops, hanging solar and globe lamps, iron bedstead, child's cot, a very large drawing room carpet, a collection of valuable pictures in gilt and maple frames, a large musical box playing 24 airs with bell and drum, a sewing machine, and a variety of other articles.

Also on account of the concerned :—

Three cases of large size Japanned patent leathers, each case containing 12 pieces ; and a few cases of sherry of three dozens each.

ALSO,

By order of the Trustees of Bharmul Purbut :—

A few pairs of Globe Lamps, a lot of China Pictures, Writing Boxes, Wall Shades with Brackets and Sundries.

ALSO,

On the same day, the property of an Officer, consisting of a Double Barrelled Fowling Piece by Westley Richards in Oak case, with implements complete, and a Carbine Rifle in a case by Westley Richards, Single Barrelled Revolver and Rifle in Mahogany cases, Sewing Machine in good order, Plate and Plated Spoons and Forks, Dish Covers, Glass and Crockery Ware, a pair of Blackwood, very handsomely Open-carved Pier Tables, Washing and Dressing Do., Chairs, Reclining Couch with Spring Mattress, Book-case, Folding Screens, Hanging and Table Moon Lamps, Carpets, Books and Sundry Articles.

BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY,
Auctioneer & Commission Agent.

Bombay, 14th Jan. 1867.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LOST, on TUESDAY last, between Marine Lines and the Fort, or between the Fort and Byculla, a Lady's SILVER CARD CASE. Any one finding the same and bringing it to the Manager of the *Bombay Gazette* will be handsomely rewarded.

12th January 1867.

AN AUCTION SALE OF FLOWER POTS. —On WEDNESDAY next the 16th inst. at 8 A. M., Messrs. ROGERS COHEN & Co. will sell by public auction at Mr. Brown's Compound No. 9 Ballasis Road Byculla—a great number of Flower Pots of various sizes and kinds.

They will be put up in Lots of 12 each.

ROGERS COHEN & Co.

NOTICE.—The following Gentlemen have kindly consented to award the PRIZES at the FRUIT, FLOWER, and VEGETABLE SHOW :—

The Hon'ble B. H. ELLIS,
J. B. JOHNSTONE, Esq., M.D.
F. BROUGHTON, Esq.
G. M. BIRDWOOD, Esq. M.D.
Mr. GEORGE LACK.

G. M. BIRDWOOD, M.D.,
Honorary Secretary.

14th January 1867.

NOTICE.—FRUIT, FLOWER, and VEGETABLE SHOW on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY next, the 16th and 17th instant.

The Doors will be opened at 5 P. M. on WEDNESDAY, the 16th instant, and closed at 9 P. M.

First Day.—Price of Ticket, Rs 2½.

Second Day.—Price of Ticket, As. 8.

Tickets obtainable at the Door, Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Messrs. ROGERS & Co., or of Mr. JAFFER SULLIMAN.

On the second day the Doors will be opened from 7 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Children half price.

G. M. BIRDWOOD, M.D.,
Honorary Secretary.

14th January 1867.

FOR SALE.—One Vertical High pressure Steam Engine 9-inch Cylinder 1½-inch Stock complete with shafting, drums, and strapping for driving a circular saw, lathes, gins &c.

One independent double geared drilling Machine, can drill holes up to 6 inches diameter.

One Ten-inch slide and screw cutting lathe 18 feet broad. Apply to Messrs. ALEX. G. BRICE & Co. 27 Meadow Street.

Bombay, 14th January 1867.

HARBOUR AND PILOTAGE BOARD.—NOTICE.—Gentlemen who are invited to assist the laying of the CORNER STONE of Kennery Lighthouse by His Excellency the Honorable Sir Bartle Frere, K.C.B.G.C.S.I. will be furnished with Tickets for the steamer that will take them over on application at this Office.

HENRY MORLAND,
Lieut. Late I. N. Secretary.

Bombay, 14th January 1867.

NOTICE.—The new FREEMASONS' HALL in the rear of the Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Hospital, will be consecrated on the evening of WEDNESDAY the 30th instant.

The District Grand Lodge will open at 6 P. M., and the Banquet be on the table at 7-30 P. M.

Tickets for the Banquet, at Rupees 5 each, can be had on application to the undersigned.

By order,
S. TRENN,
Secretary Freemasons' Hall Committee.

Bombay, 14th January 1867.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY BY PUBLIC AUCTION, if not disposed of previously by private sale.—On MONDAY the 21st instant, at 3 P. M., HEERALALL & Co., will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of BHAIDASS HURRIVULUBDASS, on account and at the risk of the purchaser, PESTONJEE CURSETJEE SHROFF.

All that right, title and interest in the Government piece or parcel of land or ground, with a messuage, tenement or dwelling house and premises standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Shaik Memon Street without the Fort of Bombay, together with a privy on the north-west corner thereof, containing by admeasurement 182 5/9 square yards, be the same little more or less, and bounded on the East by the Public Road called Shaik Memon Street, on the West partly by the house of Bhoja Tricum and partly by the house of Jumnabai, widow of the late Megjee Kullian, on the North by the house of Oomabai and Parvutteebai, widows of the late Sumbhoo Mallee, and on the South by the house formerly belonging to Rughoonathdass Goverdhundass, and standing in the books of the Collector of Assessment under No. 210.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to the undersigned.

HEERALALL & Co.

6 Rampart Row, 14th Jan. 1867. Auctioneers.

PROFESSOR WELLS' ENTERTAINMENT,
CONSISTING OF
SCIENCE, ART, FUN, AND AMUSEMENT.

GREAT EXCITEMENT,
NOVELTY! NOVELTY!! NOVELTY!!!

GRAND EXHIBITION
FOR THE
FIRST TIME IN THE EAST INDIES,
TUESDAY, 15TH JANUARY,
ON THE
ESPLANADE (LATE "CIRQUE DE PARIS,")
EXTRAORDINARY AND ASTONISHING FEATS
OF
FANCY SKATING
BY
PROFESSOR FULLER,
THE
"CHAMPION SKATER OF THE WORLD,"
AND OTHER
AMUSEMENTS,
CONSISTING OF
CHEMICAL EXPERIMENTS, MAGNETISM, AND LAUGHING-GAS.

PROFESSOR FULLER desires to form a Skating Club and Classes to teach the art ; which any Lady or Gentleman may learn in a short time. Those who wish to try to skate this evening will be provided with Skates.

Several Gold Rings and Rupees will be given to those who are able to take them out of a basin of water. Small Gas Balloons will be sent up with Parachutes.

Also many beautiful Revolving Views will be shown.

ADMISSION

First Class.....................................Rs. 4
Second Class .... " 2
Third Class.. " 1

Doors open at 7, to commence at 8 o'clock P. M.

A GOOD BAND IN ATTENDANCE.

POSTAL NOTICES.

CHANGES IN MAIL TRAINS.

IN consequence of the alterations in the departure and arrival of the Mail Trains on the lines of the G. I. P. Railway, the following changes will take place on and after the 15th October 1866, in the hours of closing and issuing of mails at the General Post Office :—

DESPATCH OF MAILS.

	Letters Papers.	After Packet.
For Post Towns on the N. E. line of the G. I. P. Railway, i. e., for Khandeish, Malwa, Berar, Central Provinces, N. W. Provinces, Bengal and the Punjab	6 P. M.	7 P. M.
Do. on the S. E. line of the G. I. P. Railway, i. e. for Poona, the Deccan, S. M. Country and Madras Presidency		
Do. on the S. E. line of the G. I. P. Railway as far as Poona.	8 A. M.	....
Do. on the B. B. & C. I. Railway, i. e. for Post Offices on the Railway line, Guzerat, Scinde, Kattiawar and Kutch	4 A. M.	5 A. M.
Do. on the ditto ditto ditto i.e. for Post towns of Tarrapore, Oomergaum, Damaun, Balda, Pardee, Bulsar, Gundavee, and Surat	8 A. M.	....

Registered letters and Banghy Parcels for despatch by all Mails will be received except on Sundays, from 7 A. M. to 8 A. M., and from 12 (noon) to 5 P. M.

DELIVERY OF MAILS.

Three deliveries will be made at the undermentioned hours, and will include the Mails below mentioned, when received in time :—

First Delivery at 7 A. M.—Mails from the Baroda line *i. e.* from Guzerat, Scinde, Kattiwar, Rajpootana, also Local Mails from Poona.

Second Delivery at 11 A. M.—Through Mails from Madras, and the South, also from Calcutta, Bengal, N. W. Provinces, Punjab, and from the S. E. and N. E. railway lines.

Third Delivery at 3 P. M.—Local Letters and Sea Mails received after the 2nd Delivery.

The Mails that reach the Post Office after the issue of 3rd or 3 P. M Delivery will not be issued the same evening, but Letters and papers may be had on application at the Post Office until 5 P. M. and not later.

THE NEW POSTAL RATES.

LETTERS.

Not exceeding	¼ Tolah	½ Tolah	1 Tolah
Postage	6 Pie.	1 Anna.	2 Annas.

And One Anna for every half Tolah or fraction of a half Tolah beyond.

NEWSPAPERS.

Not exceeding 10 Tolahs ....One Anna.
Above 10 and not exceeding 20 Tolahs ....Two Annas.
And One Anna for every ten Tolahs or fraction of ten Tolahs beyond

BANGHY PARCELS.

Distance		Weight not exceeding 20 Tolahs.	50 Tolahs.	100 Tolahs.	Per 100 Tolahs beyond.
	miles.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.
Not exceeding	300	0 4	0 8	0 12	0 12
"	600	0 8	1 0	1 8	1 8
"	900	0 12	1 8	2 4	2 4
"	1200	1 0	2 0	3 0	3 0
Above	1200	1 4	2 8	3 12	3 1

CALENDAR.—JANUARY 1867.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Full Moon .. ..20th 0h. 27m. P.M.
Last Quarter .. ..27th 7h. 38 m. P.M.

Days.	Dates.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Morn.	Even.	Evening Gun.
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
Tues.	15	Venus rises at 3-18 A.M.	6 38	5 42	6 30	6 12	12th January 1867. Time 6h. 21m. 56s. 9.
Wed.	16	Day dawns at 5-59 A.M.	6 38	5 42	7 55	7 37	
Thurs	17	Jupiter sets at 6-43 P.M.	6 38	5 43	8 16	8 50	
Fri.	18	Uranus 5° 19' N. of Moon at 9-41 P.M.					
Sat.	19	Duration of light 12-54	6 38	5 43	9 29	9 49	
Sun.	20	2nd Sunday after Epiphany.—Mercury in Aphelion.	6 38	5 41	10 15	10 4[illegible]	
			6 38	5 45	11 3	11 26	
Mon.	21	Uranus on the meridian at 10-19 P.M.	6 33	5 45	11 17	—	

THE
"BOMBAY SATURDAY REVIEW"
IS
Published every Saturday afternoon at five o'clock

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Post Edition...Rs. 23 4 per Annum (in advance).
" " 2 8 per Month.
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" " 2 0 per Month.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Five lines and under...........................Rs. 1 0
Sixth and succeeding lines, each.................. " 0 6

Printed and Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Office,
Medow Street, Fort, Bombay,
AT 2 P. M.

"PUNCH IN INDIA"
NOW READY.
No. III, VOL. II.
JANUARY 1867.

CONTENTS.

CARTOON—The great Tragedy of Punch and Judy.
As performed at the B......G......Office.
1ST HALF SHEET—Croquet again.
2ND HALF SHEET—Out of Place—very !
1ST QUARTER SHEET—The Clergymen and the Loafer.
2ND QUARTER SHEET—A heavy Swell upon the Indian Ocean.
Dedicated to the Officers and Passengers of the P. & O.
Mr. Crawford's New Lights.
The Cowpaté Maker.
The Bugtee Beesty.
Our Scapegrace Contributor on Xmas Day.

Agents for Bombay.—Messrs. THACKER, VINING and Co., Rampart Row.
Agents for Poona.—Messrs. ROGERS & Co.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

WE have much pleasure in acknowledging receipt of the number of *Punch in India*, which has made its appearance with very creditable punctuality. The number is altogether a superior one, whether looked at from an artistic or a literary point of view, and as things go, is decidedly cheap even at two rupees.—*Times of India.*

WE beg to acknowledge receipt of *Punch in India* which is, if anything, an advance on preceding numbers. The illustrations are excellent and month by month become more worthy of the able and witty letter-press which fills this capital periodical. Its proprietors have found it necessary to increase its price from one to two rupees ; a necessity which need surprise no one in a position to judge of the expense and difficulty of getting out such a publication in India, especially where the facilities for the special work it needs are so few and costly. We are sure, however, that society in Bombay, and in the outstations of this Presidency, will not willingly let so meritorious an effort, to amuse and serve the public, fall through, for want of a little timely aid and encouragement.—*Poona Observer.*

NOTICE.

The undersigned having returned to Bombay, and resumed the Proprietorship and Editorship of the "Bombay Gazette," the Power of Attorney granted by him to MR. JAMES GEDDES *during his absence in England expires from this date.*

J. M. MACLEAN.

4th December 1866.

MR. JAMES GEDDES *is appointed* MANAGER *of the "Bombay Gazette" Press, with power to receive money and sign bills and cheques on my account.*

J. M. MACLEAN.

4th December 1866.

ADVERTISING
AT
RAILWAY STATIONS.

Parties desirous of posting Placards &c.,
AT
The Stations of the G. I. P. and B. B. and C. I. Railway Companies, will be informed of the charges for advertising at any or all of the Stations,
by application to
The Manager Bombay Gazette Press.

POSTERS

may be printed in every variety of style at the *Bombay Gazette* Press,

AND

WOOD CUTS

may be executed there according to any design advertisers may prefer.

Terms low to induce advertising.
Bombay Gazette Press, 2nd January 1867.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED.

ADEN	Jan. 2	LAHORE	Jan. 5
AGRA	Jan. 10	LONDON	Dec. 18
ALLAHABAD	Jan. 7	MAURITIUS	Sept. 18
AUSTRALIA	Nov. 28	MADRAS	Jan. 9
ALEXANDRIA	Dec. 21	MALTA	Dec. 21
BANGALORE	Jan. 5	MEERUT	Jan. 4
CALCUTTA	Jan. 5	OOTACAMUND	Dec. 22
CAPE	Oct. 16	OUDH	Jan. 9
CEYLON	Dec. 17	PENANG	Dec. 10
COCHIN	Jan. 3	PUNJAUB	Jan. 5
FRANCE	Dec. 19	SUEZ	Dec. 28
HONGKONG	Dec. 4	SINGAPORE	Dec. 8
KURRACHEE	Jan. 7		

The Bombay Gazette.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 15, 1867.

THE great danger which threatens the East India Association that has lately been formed at home is that it should become infected with the spirit of political partisanship and be converted into an asylum for the doctrinaires and bores who have taught the English public to shudder at the mention of the very name Anglo-Indian. The House of Commons is often reproached in this country with its *culpable* indifference to Indian affairs, and bitter comments are made on the apathy of the Parliament as regards the administration of the dependency which is styled "the brightest jewel in the Crown of England," when not more than a dozen members remain in the House to conduct one of those Indian debates which so often end in a count out. But any one who has had the misfortune to witness a display of Anglo-Indian oratory in the House of Commons can no longer feel surprise at the unwillingness of honorable members to take part in or be present during such discussions. The truth is, the provision of the Indian Act of 1858 which forbids members of the Indian Council to sit in Parliament has had the effect of taking all the best Anglo-Indians out of the House. No sooner does a man come home with a well-earned reputation for distinguished civil or military service in India, than the Secretary of State endeavours to secure him as a recruit for the Council—not more perhaps with the motive of obtaining the benefit of his advice and assistance in the government of the country with which in his public character he is most intimately connected, than of preventing him from becoming the leader of a formidable opposition in Parliament. The control of Indian affairs, therefore, although nominally vested in the House of Commons, really belongs to the secret Council of very able Anglo-Indians whose special knowledge of questions relating to India is so extensive and varied as to give ordinary English politicians a fair excuse for accepting their decisions as final, and refusing to waste their time in listening to such unattractive speakers as Mr. Ayrton, Mr. Smollett, and one or two others who think it a duty they owe to the people of this country to air their Indian crotchets once a session. Indeed, it may fairly be said of the majority of Anglo-Indian politicians at home who are not in the Council that they are men with particular interests to serve, or particular grievances to redress, or one-ideaed men each of whom firmly believes that his own sun is the centre of the universe. When the administration of this country was transferred from the Company to the Crown, what the opponents of the change chiefly dreaded was that the injurious influence of an organized political agitation, conducted by men of this stamp, might be brought to bear on the discussion of Indian questions ; but fortunately up to this time that fear has been proved to be vain. Parliament in fact has meddled less with our affairs since 1858 than it was accustomed to do when the Company held rule here ; and we are strongly inclined to doubt whether they are now acting a wise and friendly part towards India who wish to force Parliament to give us more of its attention. If indeed the Council were abolished and the leading Anglo-Indians at home once more allowed to sit in the House of Commons, we have sufficient faith in the ultimate advantages of full and free discussion to welcome the prospect which is held out to us in the opening address of the East India Association, of a large number of members of Parliament attempting to "exercise a considerable influence on the decisions of Government in Indian questions." But, while the men who could most easily correct the misstatements and expose the arts of intriguers are carefully excluded from the lower House, we shall view with undisguised alarm the formation of an Indian party in Parliament, consisting of members who "complain that they cannot "obtain knowledge" on various Indian "questions without laborious reading up of "dry records, blue books, or Parliamentary "returns," and who are therefore content to be crammed for each special occasion by the "permanent managing committee" of an Association occupying rooms "as near "as possible to the Houses of Parliament. On all questions of imperial policy in which India is interested there is no reason why English members of Parliament should be less competent to form an opinion than Anglo-Indians themselves ; they have all the materials ready at hand in their own blue-books, and are not fit for the office they hold if they cannot read these without the help of a guide and interpreter. On all questions of a purely local or Indian character it is desirable that there should be as little interference as possible with the action of the Indian Government.

The founders of the Association should then, we think, keep steadily in view the great object of "excluding" not only "party" but all "politics from the consideration of such matters "as may be brought before it." It ought, in fact, to have no political opinions of any kind, but to consist of men of various parties whose only common ground of action is their personal knowledge of India. If once it takes to the evil course of putting forth pamphlets deformed by the bitter Anglo-Indian spirit of controversy, it will soon lose all claim to the respect of the English people, and will in the end be smothered beneath the weight of its own publications. But, politics being set aside, there is still a wide field of usefulness open to the Association. A society for the promotion of useful knowledge about India is very much wanted at home. Englishmen in general have very confused ideas as to the real extent, resources, and history of their splendid Eastern Empire ; and probably even men of education above the average would not be ashamed to confess that their chief knowledge of this country has been gained from Macaulay's Essays on Clive and Warren Hastings. We do not in saying this mean to depreciate these Essays, which are for the most part as accurate as they are picturesque. Marlborough used to say that he knew no other history of England than Shakespeare's historical plays, and we may fairly ask what better history of our country during the feudal ages can anywhere be found even in the present day ? In like manner, although Macaulay was not gifted by nature with that capacity for being dull which is the test of good writing with earnest critics of this age of calculators, he certainly did good service by lifting the veil of darkness that had shrouded this land from the knowledge of his fellow-countrymen. But it must be owned that in the discussion of economical questions, for instance, a volume of trustworthy statistics would be more immediately valuable than all that Macaulay ever wrote. Now, it is precisely in the statistical department that India's deficiencies are most palpable. The elaborate tables which at home form almost as exact a register of all the variations in the trade, revenue, wealth, population, and general resources of the country, as the thermometer, affords of the changes of temperature are here altogether wanting or at the best are very imperfect. Plenty of materials exist, either in records already published or in the various stores of personal experience that have not yet been brought to notice, for enabling careful editors to compile statistical works that would be most useful to economists and statesmen in both countries, and would throw a flood of light on problems of which it now seems hopeless to seek a solution. If therefore the sole objects of the East India Association were to "collect accurate and reliable information on all "subjects connected with India and Indian "questions"—not merely "questions that may "be before Parliament"—and to "arrange, classify, condense, and hold that information "readily available to those who may require it" —we should consider the proposed institution worthy of the hearty support of the Indian public. But when the authors of the Association's prospectus go on to say that they will "strive to form public opinion, and to advocate "by every legitimate agency the interests and "welfare of all classes of British subjects in "India," the studied vagueness of the words used does not prevent us from detecting the savour of a spirit of political propagandism. It should be obvious to the gentlemen who have already subscribed their names to this prospectus that there may be various opinions as to what are "the interests and welfare of all classes" in India and also what are the "legitimate" agencies by which such interests can be advocated. Until these points are clearly explained, men who set any value of independence of judgement will be in no hurry to become members of the new Association.

REVIEW.

"THRICE HIS." A Novel. In two volumes. Bentley.

(*From a Correspondent.*)

WE have perused this work with much pleasure, not unmingled, nevertheless, with feelings of regret that a writer, evidently talented and gifted with so much piquancy and elasticity of style, combined with a keen sense of the ridiculous, should not aspire to higher things than, as in the second volume, the portrayal of what seems to us (and we hope it is so, or, alas ! for the morals of the age) the darkest and most deplorable side of Anglo-Indian society. The first volume suits our sober taste better, though, perhaps, Belgravian and Mayfair matrons may not altogether concur with us, nor the lovers of, and believers in, Mr. Home and his spirit-rapping friends and followers. The first volume, then, treats almost entirely of English life, both in country and town ; none but those who have mixed freely in such society could have sketched such life-like photographs. This remark also applies to the second volume, though, as we said before, we think the author's talents might have been applied to better and higher purpose. It is true the argument may very justly be adduced that the object of the writer is to forewarn, and therefore forearm, but why show the evil that good may result ? Such, however, would appear to be the author's intention, misjudged though it is. One serious difficulty we labour under in reviewing the present work : neither the author's name nor *nom de plume* (if he or she has one), are given. We say he or she, as we are free to confess that we read the dedication, and a few chapters further, before our suspicions were aroused as to the sex of the author. The dedication, which runs thus, is calculated to mislead :

To that particular little
HER
Whose presence has so often interrupted its composition,
This book is most lovingly dedicated by
THE AUTHOR.

Who was that particular little She ? Why of course some pretty fascinating little damsel, his fiancée (not his sister ; no ! there is no romance in that) who would work a little, quietly, and chatter a great deal, noisily, and play and tease by turns, until the unfortunate man was obliged to succumb and obey her bidding by sallying forth either for a ride, or ramble, with Aunt Jemima to do propriety. Thoughts such as these suggested themselves to us ; but the illusion began to fade away when we came to such passages as the following, describing Belle Forester's dress : "Her dress for the ball is on the "bed, and she does not even look at it, as you "would have done : for it was very pretty. "Voluminous blue silk, trimmed with a net and "lace overskirt, looped up with water-lilies and "forget-me-nots, mixed with the long shining "grass. This was the dress in which she had "received the visitors ; adding only a gold cir-"clet studded with turquoises in her hair, and "massive ornaments to match, scattered over her "person ; for our young lady is rather barbarous "at present in the magnificence of her ideas "on jewellery." After reading this, and several other similar pieces, we concluded most unhesitatingly that the writer is a woman of no common order, dashing and clever though young with her pen : we may be wrong, but the further we went the more assured we were that our conclusions were correct. The novel opens with a short description of a little seaside place in England ; and we are introduced in the first chapter to several of the leading characters in the book ; amongst others, to those whom we afterwards take to be the hero, and heroine ; not so called, in consequence of their going through trials and difficulties, because the course of true love never did run smooth, and at the end marrying and living happy ever after &c. &c. : no ! by no means. The author of "Thrice His" has evidently a disregard for the feelings of the reader, and is too plucky to pander to the general wish in the heart of all novel readers, namely, that of feeling that after all hero and heroine come together at last. Our heroine does not marry, as the reader would probably expect her to, and she dies at last most suddenly. But we are anticipating : so to return to the first chapter again. The summer's evening previous to the storm is well sketched. The laconic description of the loss of the boat and the saving of the half-lifeless body of Ethel Carr, by Lawrence Amyot, is rather sensational ; but the penmanship is so good, and the style so well preserved, that we cannot find it in our heart to condemn. Who has not in their travels met a Lady Carr ? One of those essentially week, frivolous, all-absorbed-in-self sort of woman, who gloat over and really delight in their own sorrow, without a single thought for, or sympathy with, others whose feelings are far more harrowed than their own. But let us turn to another picture, of a very different type, and let us ask you, reader, has it often been your happy lot to meet a Lawrence Amyot ? You will answer, not often ; would we could number more like him amongst our friends ; but earth would be too good, too pure, and the original object thus defeated. His is a character upon which we love to dwell. All men are peculiarly and intensely selfish,—so women tell us, and they *must* be judges ;—but here we have one who is pre-eminently unselfish, and always thoughtful for others. (Do you not wish, gentle spinster, that your lot may fall in a fair ground, and that your husband will be, like Lawrence, an exception to the general rule ?) As he is introduced to us, so we bid adieu to him, shining throughout as the unblemished type of the real English gentleman. His mother, Lady Constance, the high bred, kind, genial gentlewoman, is equally loveable. The scenes between the mother and son are peculiarly well-written,—his mother, dearer to him than all the world beside, until he met and loved Ethel. It does seem hard upon a mother to know that a stranger can come into the field, and, to a great degree, absorb the love of years, and estrange you from her, whose relationship to you constitutes her the most unselfish of beings in all things regarding you. But so it is, and will be, as long as the world is. The description of Charlton-le-Roy and Sir Hildebrand and Belle Forester carries much that is interesting with it ; for which of us does not remember,—perhaps too vividly to make an Indian life palatable,—a dear old country-house in the middle of its park, where he has spent many, many happy days, such days as cannot be produced elsewhere. Poor Belle, how many girls of her type one meets on those occasions. We think the writer rather hard upon her, when she says ; "Belle Forester "was not charming to Amyot. He was not "yet tired of gentle-women, and could not pre-"fer that anomalous substitute, supposed to com-"bine the refinement of a lady with the piquancy "of a *lionne*, which is so fascinating to the jaded "taste of the youth of our day." Belle Forester improves upon acquaintance, and finally marries Sir James Archer, and settles down to a more domestic life than she is leading when first brought to our notice. The account of the races is told with much spirit. We have seen many a Mrs. Flashton Lechmere, more especially in grandstands at up-country stations in India. But we are dwelling too much at length on each character. One of the leading characters, Arthur Wilmer, who marries Ethel Carr, is evidently held up as an example to be avoided, for a more heartless, selfish wretch, without a grain of good feeling in his composition, can scarcely be imagined. His character is well sustained to the last ; but we pity the unfortunate girl, who—in India, the pay abstract perhaps being the temptation—falls into such hands. Like father like son. Wilmer, Senior, is not quite the man we should choose to send our sons to with a view of improving their morals at an early age. Such Club-loungers exist, but they are rapidly dying out, with joy be it spoken

In conclusion we trust our judgment has been a fair and just one. We would suggest that the writer persevere, that she choose a higher range of thought and feeling than is suggested while following out the characters of Ethel Wilmer, Lyell Marsden, and the Wilmers, senior and junior, that her next heroine may not be like Ethel, weak, foolish, and so easily led away by the attention, admiration, and flattery of men, less clever, less fascinating, and with less of the plotting fiend about them, than Lyell Marsden. We think, for such men, America would be a good school, where their career might be merry, but most assuredly short. We bid the author adieu, wishing her health and strength to enable her to appear before the public again at no very distant period with a work, which, feeling sure she has the power to write, will not, we hope, require strictures of the nature which we now feel it our duty to make.

THE *Englishman*.—There is very little news from Bhootan. The country is quite quiet ; the two great Penlows having apparently retired from the game of active politics. The Deb Rajah feeling himself relieved of the pressure put upon him by the chiefs, has set himself to the task of convincing the English of his good faith, and his wish to show his friendship to the conquerors of the Dooars. The immediate inducement for the excessively good behaviour he has shown of late is the prospect he entertains of receiving a grant of the full subsidy of Rs. 50,000. At present he receives one-half only. He has issued orders that no Bhootea shall descend the passes unless he has received a special permit from the Raj Sobha or Council, so that disorders and incursions along the border have altogether ceased. When, however, will the boundary between Bhootan and the Terai be fairly settled ? Also what steps are to be taken for opening the trade with Thibet *via* Paro ? The public of India care very little for the concerns of Bhootan except in so far as these are likely to disturb the peace of our own districts, or interfere with our communications with Thibet. The Deb Rajah has always shown himself well inclined to the English, as well as anxious to receive the stipend accorded him under the Treaty, but so far as the results of the war have yet gone, we see no signs which would indicate that the Government are at all desirous of improving the intercourse between the valleys of the Tsanpo and the Ganges.

THE same :—The Justices for the town of Calcutta, being naturally anxious to get the water supply scheme in operation as early as possible, applied to Sir Cecil Beadon for sanction to a proposal under which they would be empowered to raise a loan of Rs. 52,00,000 for the construction of works connected with the scheme for bringing good water to the door of every householder in the city. The Lieutenant-Governor, however, replied that he did not possess the power to sanction the borrowing of so large a sum as the Justices had suggested. His Honor can only accord his sanction to the raising of such sums as the Justices may require for immediate use on the works, say for one year's expenditure, and even then it is not sufficient that they apply for permission to raise a loan of a certain sum. They must also state in their application the terms they wish to offer the public, and the rate of interest to be given. This machinery seems to us to be at once cumbersome and expensive. It compels the Municipality to raise five or six loans for the carrying out of any work it is desirable they should undertake, and it places them at a disadvantage in the market. We are not only to have Drainage loans, Strand Bank loans, and Water Supply loans, but we are to have a series of loans under each of these general heads. The matter is one which should engage the attention of the Justices as well as the Government. A careful supervision of Municipal financial affairs by the Government is a widely different matter from a constant intermeddling, resulting in a mass of different accounts productive of nothing but convenience, expense, and dissatisfaction.

THE same :—We hear from the frontier, that intelligence has been received that the Russians are pushing their advantage against the Emir of Bokhara with great vigor. Defeated in three battles, with an army nearly annihilated and a people dispirited and cowed by the persistence and good fortune of the enemy, the King has abandoned the open field and shut himself up in Samarcand. Here he has gathered round him the remaining strength of his people, consisting of an army of 10,000 men whose fanaticism has been sorely tried by adversity, and here he awaits the last onset of the Russians. It is said that he is anxious for peace, and that he would come to terms with his enemy, were it not that he is buoyed up with the hope of receiving a favourable reply to his application for assistance to the Viceroy and the Ruler of Jummoo. The reply sent to the King of Khokan, however, will probably dispel any hopes he may have formed of seeing an Anglo-Indian force marching to his assistance, or an Anglo-Indian envoy negociating the retreat of the troops of the Czar under the threat of immediate war. The Russians, however, seem to be more anxious to break the strength of Bokhara than to subdue it. They do not wish to add a new province to their empire, but to compel a troublesome neighbour to keep the peace whilst they consolidate their possessions on the Jaxartes. The answer to be sent to the Emir may be guessed at from that sent to Khokan. The Viceroy stated that he could not interfere with the domestic affairs of Khokan as requested by the King. But this need not repress the commercial intercourse of India with Central Asia, an intercourse His Excellency was equally anxious with the King to promote and develop. The Viceroy suggested the adoption of the Chang Chumin Pass as a new route for the Kafilas, and recommended that these should be stronger in numbers and accompanied by a powerful escort. If those precautions be observed, His Excellency assured the King that the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab would be instructed to give him all the assistance in his power on this side of the Himalayas.

A CORRESPONDENT sends the *Pall Mall Gazette* the following information, which will be comforting to many of our country-women :—"Ladies who wear chignons will be glad to know that it is not true that the hair for chignons is procured from the corpses of people who die in hospitals and other public institutions. When death ensues the hair becomes brittle, and cannot be curled and twisted into form. Marseilles is the great entrepot for the trade in human hair, more than 40,000lb. weight of this commodity being imported there annually, chiefly from Italy, and more particularly from Sicily, Naples, and the States of the Church, while a moderate quantity comes from Spain and certain departments of France. The French provinces which yield the largest supply are Brittany and Auvergne, and buyers go round on market-days, when the young demoiselle who wishes to dispose of her locks mounts a wine cask, and, unloosening her headdress, showers down her hair. An active bidding follows. As the weight of hair in an ordinary chignon does not exceed three ounces and a half, the annual quantity imported into Marseilles alone would be sufficient for upwards of 180,000 headdresses. A large quantity of the hair arriving at this port is there made up and re-exported to Algeria and Spain. The hairdressers of Marseilles, all of whom are more or less engaged in the chignon trade, are something like 190 in number ; of these, four large houses manufacture among them 55,000 chignons annually for home consumption alone, 30,000 of which are sent into the interior while the remaining 25,000 are disposed of in Marseilles and the suburbs. One Parisian house in the Passage des Petits Pères retails no less than 15,000 chignons annually, at prices averaging from 12f. to 70f. each, although chignons can be purchased as high as 250f. Chignons of red or flaxen hair, which comes chiefly from Scotland, are the most expensive. When the hair arrives at the manufacturer's, which it does in large sacks holding something like a couple of cwt. each, it is thoroughly washed in hot water until every particle of grease is removed from it ; it then has a final bath of potash, and when perfectly dry is passed through common flour. The number of chignons exported from France to England during the past year was 11,954, in addition to which there was exported a sufficient quantity of hair for 7,000 chignons to be made up in England. The total value of the exports of hair and chignons from France during 1865 amounted to 1,206,605f., or upwards of 48,000l. sterling. England took the largest quantity, and the United States figure next on the list." [It may not be out of place to quote here, by way of illustrating the theory that the history of fashions, if not of the rise and fall of empires, repeats itself, the following lines from one of Shakspeare's sonnets :—

> Thus is his cheek the map of days outworn,
> When beauty lived and died as flowers do now,
> Before these bastard signs of fair were borne,
> Or durst inhabit on a living brow ;
> Before the golden tresses of the dead,
> The right of sepulchres, were shorn away,
> To live a second life on second head,
> Ere beauty's dead fleece made another gay.

The fashionable hue of the Victorian chignons does not then differ from that of the Elizabethan wigs ; and the difficulty of obtaining the coveted "golden tresses" seems to have been fully as great in Shakspeare's time as in our own, though the beauties of that day were, if the poet's words must be taken seriously, not at all so scrupulous as our modern dames affect to be, provided only they got the hair, as to whether it had been shorn from the heads of the living or the dead. —ED. *B. G.*]

LATEST NEWS.

REUTER'S TELEGRAM.

By Direct Overland Telegraph.

LONDON, 28TH DEC., MORNING.

Liverpool Weekly Cotton Report.

Total sales of the week.	...	71,000 Bales.
" " Surat	...	34,750 "
" Imports of the Week	...	40,250 "
" Surats	...	19,250 "
" Stock	...	515,000 "
" " Surats	...	195,500 "

Fair Dhollera 12½d.

LONDON, 29TH, DEC., AFTERNOON.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day closed slightly firmer.

Fair Dhollera 12¼d.

LONDON, 1ST JAN., NOON.

The revenue returns for the past year show a decrease of £410,818.

NEW YORK, 29TH DEC.

The total receipt at the principal ports of the United States for the past week are 70,000 bales.

2ND JAN., NOON.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day [illegible] active and advancing.

GREAT SNOW STORM IN LONDON.

LONDON, 3RD JAN., MORNING.

A great snow storm occurred in London yesterday, in consequence of which the street traffic is interrupted to-day.

The Austrian Government has convoked the Reichsrath for the 25th of February, when it is proposed that the representatives of Hungarian provinces shall consider the question of the constitution.

The Programme of the new Greek Ministry declares that notwithstanding the sympathy of the Government with the Cretan insurgents Greece will observe neutrality towards Turkey.

LONDON, 5TH JAN., AFTERNOON.

The plan for the re-organization of the French army has been modified.

The President of the Spanish Senate has arrived (sic.)

An earthquake has taken place in Algeria, which has resulted in the destruction of the village of Reatasbon.

The Emperor Napoleon in his speech at the Tuileries on the opening of the New Year, expressed his desire for the stability of the throne, and said that he hoped Europe was entering a new era of peace and conciliation, and that the approaching industrial exhibition would contribute towards calming passions and drawing more close general interests.

The Agra Bank (Limited) commenced business in London on the first of January. Mr. Balfour has started for India to organize the branches.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day closed quiet.

Fair Dhollera 12½d.

Exchange on Bombay 1s. 10¾d. Enfaced Rupee Paper.

4 per cent Government Securities...84
5 " " " ...100¼
5½ " " " ...105½

By Indian Telegraph.

LATEST FROM CHINA.

GALLE, 14TH JAN., 9.30.

Arrived steamer *Benares* from Hongkong 1st, Singapore 8th, and Penang 10th January.

A very destructive fire has occurred at *Tientsin*.

Chinese registered as British subjects are forbidden to reside in the interior of China.

Mahomedan rebels in *Kirngs* have captured four towns.

A large number of pirates Junks have been destroyed.

Nothing of interest from Japan.

COMMERCIAL.

HONGKONG, 1ST JANUARY.

Per Steamer *Benares*—

OPIUM—Market quiet.

Malwa..................dlrs.	740 per chest.
Patna .... "	600 "
Benares .... "	585 "

EXCHANGE—On London—

Bank Bills	4s. 6¼d.
Private Bills	4s. 7¼d.
On Bombay	Rs. 219½
On Calcutta	219

Steamer *Emue* arrived from Bombay on 27th December.

Rice dull and unaltered.

SHANGHAI, 27TH DEC.

OPIUM—

Malwa ... . taels	582 per chest.
Patna .... "	474 "

EXCHANGE—On London—

Bank Bills.........................	6s. 3½d.
Private Bills.........................	6s. 4d.
On India	Rs. 300 to 301

Rice no market for foreign grain.

BOMBAY.

THE height of water on the tower in the Vehar lake on Saturday last was 53.1 feet, on the corresponding date last year it was 53.2 feet.

THE B. C. & R. S. N. Co.'s steamers *Lord Elphinstone* and *Sir John Lawrence*, leave this morning to proceed to Calicut and Cannanore to take up the 1st Royal Regiment of foot.

WE understand that His Excellency Sir Bartle and Lady Frere, have signified their intention of patronising Signor Pizzioli's benefit to-night at the Italian Opera.

IT is stated that another petition has been forwarded to Government in behalf of Pestonjee Cursetjee Sookhia ; who was transported for ten years by Mr. Justice Anstey, for forgery.

THE Hon'ble the Chief Justice and the Hon'ble Sir Joseph Arnould will sit to hear appeal cases at the High Court on Thursday first, and on Friday and Saturday also if necessary.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 18 June, 2017

Brigadier General Russell, Commanding the Garrison, will make the annual inspection of the 25th Regiment N. L. I., on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday next, the 16th, 17th and 18th instant.

A telegram dated 14th instant was recieved yesterday by the Secretary to Government from the Director Mekran Telegraph, reporting that the direct line was right to Constantinople, but that the Persian line was still interrupted.

We hear that a Reverend gentleman in this city has called the attention of Government to the great increase in the vice of drunkenness, owing to the too liberal manner in which liquor licences are granted by the Commissioner of Police.

A Hindoo girl, named Gadoo, was on Friday night last burned to death in the Duncan Road, through her sarree catching fire from a lighted lamp. An inquest was held on the body on Saturday, when a verdict of accidental death was recorded.

A lecture will be delivered at the Town Hall this evening, in connection with the Bombay Mechanic's Institution, by the Rev. J. Paton: subject "The Teachers of the Age." The lecture will commence at 8 o'clock, precisely and will be open to the public.

The P. and O. S. N. Co's. S. S. *Behar*, W. Blake, Commander, which leaves this Morning for China &c.; carries 1,726½ chests of Malwa opium and the following passengers.

For Galle—Mrs. Stocqueler.

For Hongkong—Mr. S. Ezekiel; and Mr. A. D. Ezekiel.

For Sydney—Mr. Watson; Captain Mossuck; and Mr. and Ms. Tost and 4 children.

In the third division Court yesterday before Sir C. Sargent, an *exparte* suit was brought under Act V. of 1866 by the Bombay General Credit Financial Association against Vizbhucoondass Heerjeebhoy for the recovery of the sum of Rs. 17,008 advanced on a promisory note to the defendant in March last, Mr. Macpherson appeared for the plaintiff. Service of summons having been proved in the usual way, His Lordship gave a decree for the amount claimed with interest at the rate of 13 per cent. per annum and costs Rs. 270.

The Bombay Almanac and Directory (Published at the *Bombay Gazette Press*).—We are in receipt of the Bombay Almanac for 1867. The work is exceedingly well got up, and reflects credit on the compiler. It contains in addition to a large quantity of valuable information, copies of Acts passed during the year by the Government of India, as well as the Acts of the Government of Bombay, the Bombay Army List, Civil List, a statement of Military and Civil pay allowances, and a Directory containing the names of the principal European, Indo-Briton and Portuguese residents in Bombay and the Mofussil.—*The Englishman.*

A petition (made by the Bank of Bombay, the Bank of Hindustan, and the United Victoria and Colaba Reclamation and Peir Co.) that the liquidation of the Bombay Joint Stock Corporation (Limited) should be continued by the Court, instead of voluntarily, was fixed for hearing yesterday before Sir Jos. Arnould; but Mr. Pigot, on behalf of the first two petitioners, stated that, unfortunately, the advertisement notifying the hearing had not been inserted in the *Government Gazette*, as directed by the order already made in the matter by His Lordship,—though advertised, as usual, in the two English and two vernacular newspapers. As all the parties interested were agreed in the proceedings which were being taken he (the learned counsel) asked His Lordship, if it were possible, to fix that day week for the hearing, thus enabling the petitioners to insert the notice in the *Government Gazette* of Thursday next. This arrangement would be a great convenience to the parties, who were anxious that the matter should be settled as soon as possible. His Lordship pointed out that the Rules of the Court required that the advertisement should appear once in the *Government Gazette* fourteen clear days before the hearing; and that being so, he considered the matter must stand over for a longer period than a week. Mr. Pigot asked that the original order should be amended by substituting the 4th February for the 14th January as the day of hearing. The Court assented and made an order accordingly; Mr. Green, for the United Victoria and Colaba Co., and Mr. Scoble for the liquidators of the Bombay Joint Stock Corporation, consenting. His Lordship asked Mr. Scoble if he would have opposed the application had the advertisements been properly inserted. Mr. Scoble said he believed not.

The Show of Flowers, Fruit, Plants, &c. which is to be opened to the public to-morrow, in the new market-shed which has been erected by the Municipality at the north end of the Esplanade, promises to be of so fine a description that only the appreciation of the public will be necessary to make it a complete success. It will be the first exhibition of the kind in Bombay, but is not likely to be the last, for the present intention is to make it a thing of annual recurrence. It is unnecessary to applaud the intention, for the flower show is quite a favourite English institution and one which may well be imitated here. The moralist might perhaps consider it a healthy sign that Bombay is beginning to pay attention to such things; and perhaps it does show that the fascination of the share market has lost much of its influence, and that people are occupying their attention a little more with what some may call silly sentimental matters. The exhibition, as we have said, is to take place in the new market shed, a fine iron erection, which is 300 feet long by 60 feet broad between the uprights. The building has flags suspended all along the sides, and has two immense banks of flowers and plants running up the centre,—the side tables being reserved for fruits and vegetables which have not yet been put in their places. The exhibition is of a wonderfully varied and brilliant character, and the contributions made to it, though coming only from persons residing in this Presidency (including many prominent native gentlemen), comprise specimens from almost every quarter of the globe. There are plants from Japan, Singapore, and Java, and ferns from all parts of India and also from England and the Mauritius. We find amongst the collection an immense variety of young firs from many different countries. There is the *Camelia Japonica* in flower, and the English *Narcissus* in flower; and countless other floral beauties and rarities, including all that are at present in season in this part of the country. Large contributions have of course been received from Poona, and others from Nassick, and from Hurnee; and a great variety of fruit and vegetables, as well as flowers, is coming from almost every place accessible by the railway. We understand that His Excellency the Governor and Lady Frere will be present at the opening to-morrow afternoon; and that the Governor's Band—and probably also the band of the Fourth King's Own—will be in attendance. Arrangements have been made which it is expected will prevent over-crowding on the first day. Gas has been brought into the building, and the place will be finely illuminated by means of it,—a feature which will serve as a great attraction to Natives. Refreshments in the form of ices, &c., will be provided by Messrs. Morenas & Co. at the usual rate. With all the attractions we have mentioned it may surely be hoped that the flower-show will draw to itself the rank and fashion and beauty of Bombay while it is open.

BENGAL AND MADRAS FAMINE RELIEF FUNDS.

The following additional subscriptions to the Relief Funds have been made:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Further Subscriptions collected in the Shikarpoor Collectorate and remitted per Hoosoor Deputy Collector	1,109	10	9
Further Subscriptions collected in the Shikarpoor Collectorate and remitted per Hoosoor Deputy Collector of Shikarpor...	699	3	6
Subscriptions received from the School Master of Borsad in the Kaira Collectorate and remitted per Deputy Collector of Kaira	29	3	3
Subscriptions collected by the Sattara Municipality and remitted per Deputy Collector of Sattara	20	0	0
Amount previously acknowleged	2,53,170	17	11
Total	2,55,020	3	5

JAMES TAYLOR,
V. J. SUNKERSETT, } Hon. Secretaries.
Bombay, 14th January 1867.

ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.

The third meeting of the present Session of this Society was held recently in London, J. Crawfurd, Esq., F. R. S., Vice-President, in the chair.

A Paper by Colonel C. W. Tremenheere, R.E., was the first read, 'On the physical Geography of the Lower Indus.' The author described the plain of Sind, through which the Indus flows, and showed by the levels which had been taken that it formed a gradual slope towards the sea of 8 inches per mile, for a distance of 330 miles inland. Its soil was composed entirely of a very fine siliceous deposit mixed with clayey matter and mica; not a grain of sand could be found as large as a pin's head. The river in this distance has a length of 540 miles, and flows the whole length along a ridge, elevated above the plain. The solid matter annually brought down by its waters to the sea was calculated by the author to amount to 217½ millions of cubic yards, which was sufficient to cover 70 square miles of the sea-bed with deposit one yard in thickness. Many details of the old channels of the river were given, and the course of the waters during seasons of inundation. The delta was also described, and the direction of the silt-bearing current out of the mouth of the Indus discussed in the paper. The author believed there was a shore-current flowing northwardly to the harbour of Kurrachee, and caused by the direction in which the waves during the South-west Monsoon move towards the shore. It is precisely during the Monsoon season that the Indus is discharging its heavily-laden flood waters, and the result of the oblique action of the seastroke is not only to force matter held in suspension in the direction of the stroke, but to produce a shore-current. The opening of the Bay of Kurrachee, at the northern extremity of the delta, is in great part occupied by the island of Keamaree, and a great extent of mud-banks, the superficial deposits of which are composed of matter identical with that found within the lagoon of the delta, the sand of which Keamaree is composed is also identical in composition with that carried to sea in the waters of the Indus. During the Monsoon however, there is a current in the offing setting to the south-east in a direction contrary to that of the coast-current.

Mr. W. P. Andrew adduced a number of facts to show that there were no signs of the harbour of Kurrachee having deteriorated since it has been used by us as a commercial port. So far from its being a decaying port, statistics proved quite the reverse; for, during ten years, its commerce has risen from 1,400,000*l.* to upwards of 4,000,000*l.*, and the population of the town from 40,000 to 60,000. He believed that Colonel Tremenheere was quite wrong in his inferences, on his own showing, for in an experiment which he tried with floating bottles, cast into the sea at the mouth of the Indus, although many were cast ashore northwards of that place, not a single one found its way to Kurrachee harbour; in fact, the current which brought them was met by another current, the existence of which could be proved, and so the bottles were carried away somewhere else.

Mr. Parkes (Engineer of the Harbour Works at Kurrachee) said that until he had read the report of Colonel Tremenheere, he had no suspicion of there being such a coast-current as that described by him, and he believed it was quite hypothetical; at any rate, there was no proof of its carrying silt into the harbour of Kurrachee, for a comparison of the recent official charts with the earliest one made (that of Captain Carliss, in 1838) showed that the harbour had become rather wider, and had certainly not deteriorated during the period in which we have data for the comparison. As to the waves during the Monsoon striking obliquely on the coast, this was known to be quite erroneous; they strike at right angles to the coast, and the theory built upon that consequently falls to the ground. The speaker quoted official documents to show the vacillations in the statement of Colonel Tremenheere with regard to the currents.

Mr. J. Brunton, C.E., said the prevailing opinion amongst officers residing on the spot was that there was no current up the coast from the mouth of the Indus, but a current in the opposite direction. Kurrachee was wholly beyond the end of the Indus delta.

Captain Constable, of the late Indian Navy, the author of one of the official charts of the harbour, stated as the result of fifteen years' experience of the coast, that the harbour of Kurrache was improving; there was evidently no silt carried into it. Colonel Tremenheere was in error in assuming that the South-west Monsoon was due south-west, striking obliquely on the coast; it was often westerly and north of west.

Captain Maury judged from the analogy of the mouths of the Mississippi and the Amazon, and the absence of a delta projecting into the sea, that a current must exist at the mouth of the Indus; but he thought the facts laid before them showed that it did not sweep in the direction of the harbour of Kurrachee.

General Sir William Gordon spoke a few words in commendation of Colonel Tremenheere for excluding engineering topics from his paper; and the President, in concluding, remarked on the great and growing importance to India of such a harbour as Kurrachee. It was one of the four harbours only existing in the vast circuit of Hindoostan, and he believed it was the safest and best, Bombay alone excepted.

A second Paper was 'On Lake Pangong in Western Thibet,' by Captain H. H. Godwin-Austen. In this paper the author gave an account of a journey he had made, whilst engaged in the operations of the Trigonometrical Survey, along the banks of this vast sheet of water, which, at an elevation of 14,000 feet above the sea, extends for a distance of about 100 miles in an elevated valley south-east of the Karakorum.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS MADE AT THE GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Latitude 18° 53, 30" north; longitude 4h. 51m. 16s. East. Height of barometer above the sea = 37 feet.

1866 Date.	Barometer corrected to 32° Fahr. (Inches)	Temperature of the Air.	Wet Bulb Thermometer	Dew point.	Relative Humidity of Air.	Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 8parts.)	Maximum Temperature of the Air, read at 9½ A. M. on following day.	Minimum Temperature of the Air, read at 9½ A. M.	Wind. General Direction.	Wind. Movement in 24 hours. (Miles.)
Jan. 7th	29·869	72·9	65·6	62·1	0·711	3·5	78·3	68·0	N.N.E.; E.; E.S.E.; N.N.E.; E.N.E.; W.; N.W.; N.; N.W.; N.	92·0
" 8th	·931	71·6	63·6	59·0	·651	0·2	79·0	64·9	N. by E.; N.E.; N.W.; N.E.; E.; W.; N.W.; N.	138·8
" 9th	·965	72·3	66·0	61·1	·691	0·3	81·6	66·0	N.W.; N.N.E.; E.; N.E.; N.W.; W.; N.W.; W.; N.W.; N.	102·7
" 10th	·980	74·1	67·0	63·2	·704	2·3	84·8	67·2	W.; E.N.E.; N.E.; N.W.; W.; N.W.; N.	73·6
" 11th	·996	75·0	67·9	64·3	·703	1·6	83·5	68·6	N.; E.N.E.; N.; N.E.; N.; W.; N.; N.W.; N.E. by E.	63·9
" 12th	·953	76·0	68·3	65·1	·697	0·4	83·7	70·0	E.; E.N.E.; N.E.; E.; N.W.; W.N.W.	66·2
" 13th	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	....	...

Mean Daily values, derived from 24 hourly observations.

LAW.

HIGH COURT.—Appellate Side.

Thursday, 10th January 1867.

(Before the Hon'ble the Chief Justice and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Newton.)

The Queen vs. Kala Lakhoojee.

Murder.—Kala Lakhoojee, aged about twenty years, occupation cultivator, was tried before N. Daniell, Esq., acting Session Judge of Ahmedabad, for the murder of Joita Suja, a police naik.

From the evidence for the prosecution it appears that on a certain morning, about the 16th of April last, the body of Joita was found in a field within the limits of Dhunsura, a Government village, bordering on the native State of the Mahee Kanta. There were marks on the body which left no doubt as to the man having been murdered, he was stripped of everything on his person, but his uniform coat. There was an arrow wound on the side sufficient to cause death, and a sword wound across the arm and hand. Some two months after this the police obtained information which led to the arrest of the prisoner and others, and the prisoner was now charged with the capital offence. The chief evidence was that of a native of Seeka, the Mahee Kanta village, immediately adjoining Dhunsara. He stated that he witnessed the murder; he was guarding a man go tree at the time. The prisoner and his party passed him at some eighty yards distance and seated themselves under a tree close by, shortly afterwards the police naik came past in the same direction. He did not address any of the prisoner's party, but as soon as his back was towards them, at the distance of a few yards, the prisoner shot an arrow at him, which struck him in the right side. The naik called to the prisoner by name and then fled, the arrow fixed in his side. The party pursued him, and the men armed with swords cut the wounded man down and the others fell on him. Witness then made off into the village and informed the Mookhee of the village at the time. Nothing, however, was discovered until two months later. There was nothing to cause the Court to doubt the truth of his statement. The delay in tracing the crime was probably attributable to the jealousy which almost always existed between the authorities of villages under different governments. The parties concerned seem all to be subjects of the native State. Both the aggressors and the deceased were said to have come from the direction of Zingra, the foreign village towards Dhunsara. A liquor shop-keeper saw the deceased shortly before he was murdered. The prisoner, before the committing magistrate, Baboo Satyendra Nath Tagore, said that he was concerned in the commission of the crime, and that the arrow was shot by his companion named Hera, while one Wujajee inflicted the sword wound. He also stated the reason for taking the naik's life. Deceased and prisoner's party had been drinking together, the deceased showed them the money on his person, and they murdered him to get possession of it.

The Court, differing from the assessors, found the prisoner guilty of the offence and sentenced him to be hanged. The sentence was subject to the confirmation of the High Court.

Resolution of the High Court.—The Court confirm the sentence of death passed on Kala Lakhoojee.

Original Jurisdiction.

Monday 14th January 1867.

(Before Sir Joseph Arnould Kt.)

APPLICATION FOR AN INJUNCTION AGAINST A CO-EXECUTOR.

Motiram Bhugwundass vs. Damodher Ransordass and (pro forma) the Hon. the Advocate General.

The Advocate General appeared with Mr. Pigot for the plaintiff; Mr. Mayhew for the first defendant; Mr. Hayllar for the Advocate General.

This was a motion for an *ad interim* injunction restraining the first defendant from selling any portion of the estate and assets of the late Jumnadass Crishnadass, from receiving any payments made in respect of the property, and from interfering in any way in the management of the estate. In Sept. 1865, just before his death, Jumnadass (an old Hindoo priest) made a will in English which was attested by a solicitor of this Court, and by which he directed that his real property in Bombay should be sold for the support of his temple of Punchmookhee Marraotee (in Bombay) and that the other portion of his property, out of Bombay, should be sold for the support of his temple called Ballajee, near Bassein,—the plaintiff and the first defendant being appointed his executors. Probate was obtained on 21st April 1866 by both the executors, and the present suit was brought by one of them against the other on account of certain acts alleged to have been in breach and violation of the trust reposed in them. It was asserted by the plaintiff that the first defendant had sold jewellery &c., of considerable value, belonging to the estate, and misappropriated the proceeds; and that he had prevented the plaintiff from taking any part in the administration of the estate and had even threatened to assault him. With regard to the former charge the reply was that the money had been expended in making necessary repairs (required by the Municipal Commissioner) to a chawl of buildings belonging to the estate.

The affidavits were voluminous; and the Advocate (who opened the matter), in referring to those filed in reply, said they introduced a somewhat novel point which did not seem to affect the merits of the case—viz., that the plaintiff had allowed a kept woman of his to occupy some upper rooms in one of the temples; the reply to which was, that the plaintiff was of the mature and demure age of 93,—that he had never kept a woman in his life,—and that his wife (and he had been married only once) had died 35 years ago.

After hearing the parties at considerable length,

His Lordship said it appeared that the defendant was of the same caste as the testator and a favourite disciple of his, and at the death of the latter was officiating as priest at the temple near Bassein; and that the plaintiff had been a very old friend of the testator and once a disciple of his but not now of the same class. There had been a quarrel between these two parties, and the Court was now asked by one of them to grant an *ad interim* injunction restraining the defendant from having any dealings with the property until the hearing of the suit. This application was made under the Code of Civil Procedure, which said, in section 92, that before the Court granted such an injunction it should be satisfied that the property in question was in danger of being wasted, damaged, or alienated by the party against whom the injunction was sought. The question was, whether upon those affidavits, taken altogether, the Court could come to that conclusion. It appeared to him (His Lordship) that it certainly could not. The main and substantial allegation, that the defendant had appropriated the proceeds of some jewellery, had been completely answered in his affidavit. He considered the "balance of inconvenience" in this case to be against granting the injunction, because the defendant was priest of the temple near Bassein and was at present officiating priest at the temple in Bholeshwar (the other temple in question). The defendant having expressed his willingness to undertake not to dispose of or alienate any portion of the immovable property until the final disposal of the suit, he (His Lordship) would, on that undertaking, dismiss the application with costs.

Order accordingly.

SMALL CAUSE COURT.—14th January.

(Before J. O'Leary, Esq.)

Mahomed Mooras vs. Swan, Musgrave & Ellison.

This action was brought to recover the sum of Rs. 931-9-8 being the work and labor done by plaintiff as a bricklayer in plastering walls with Chunam of a block bungalow, situated at Parell, and also white washing the same.

Mr. Hormusjee appeared for the plaintiff: Mr. Musgrave one of the defendants in person.

The defence set up was that the measurements were wrong, and that Rs. 323-6 was the amount due to the plaintiff according to the measurements, and which sum the defendants were willing to pay.

A document was produced in Court by the defendants, which it was alleged was signed by the plaintiff, and according to that document Rs. 323-6 was due to the plaintiff. Mr. Musgrave said that he was in a position to prove that when he signed that document he stated that the measurements were correct. Mr. Musgrave requested the Court to postpone the case till a future day as his witnesses were not in Court.

His Honor, on the other side consenting, postponed the case till Thursday next.

FORT POLICE COURT.—14th Jan.

(Before R. B. Barton, Esq.)

Theft of Liquor.—Luxmon Gowen was charged with stealing a copper chatty and five bottles of liquor, the property of Ramjee Appajee; and, in an another case, with stealing liquor, of the value of six rupees, the property of another person.

The prisoner pleaded guilty to the charge against him, and was sentenced to be imprisoned in the County Jail for a fortnight.

Refusal of Duty.—James McCartney, seaman of the British ship *Princess Dagmar*, was charged with wilful disobedience of lawful commands in refusing to do duty on board the ship; and persisted in refusing to return to his work.

His Worship sentenced him to hard labor in the County Jail for four weeks.

Theft of a Child's Ornament.—Ruckmee, woman, was charged with stealing, on the 13th inst., a silver ornament of the value of five rupees, from the person of a child who was playing on the road. The charge was clearly proved by a policeman; and His Worship convicted the prisoner and sentenced her to the County Jail with hard labour for six months.

A Similar Case.—Jeena Durma, a domestic servant was charged with stealing a gold ornament from the person of the child of one Raginath Ramjee.

The prosecutor saw the ornament safe on his child's person yesterday evening, but it was missed this morning. A policeman saw the prisoner running out of a house in Hunnooman gully and apprehended him on suspicion, and on searching his person found the ornament, which the prosecutor afterwards claimed as his property.

His Worship convicted the prisoner and sentenced him to receive thirty stripes.

Theft of Logs.—Mr. Edward S. Gisborne was charged with the theft of a number of logs and scantlings, the property of Dinshaw Dadabhoy.

Mr. Prentis appeared for the prosecution.

Mr. Leggett for the defence.

Dinshaw Dadabhoy had laid the following information against the defendant, on which a warrant was issued against him:—I am a contractor and engineer. I had entered into a contract with one E. S. Gisborne in the month of March last, to supply him with timbers of all descriptions framed and fixed, for the construction of an engine house at Parell; regarding which the said E. S. Gisborne, had entered into a contract with the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company. I had deposited logs and scantlings of timber near the engine-house for the working of the contract entered into between me and the said E. S. Gisborne. These logs and scantlings were in my possession and were my property. The said E. S. Gisborne, without my knowledge and consent took away the said property and sold it to the said Railway Company, and got himself paid for it on the 22nd December last. Since that day he has absconded from Bombay and has been concealing himself somewhere. I charge the said E. S. Gisborne with theft of the said logs and scantlings and pray that a warrant may be issued for his apprehension, and that he may be dealt with according to law.

This day the informant was recalled and, in the presence of the defendant whom he identified, he produced the original contract referred to in his information as having been entered into between him and the defendant.

His Worship to Mr. Prentis: I think, Mr. Prentis, you had better consider before proceeding with this prosecution. It seems to me that it is another attempt to screw out a civil right by a criminal process. Under no circumstances could it be theft of any kind: it is criminal breach of trust, but as far as the case for the prosecution has gone, it appears to be simply a breach of contract.

Mr. Prentis asked for time, and the case was postponed until Thursday next.

Assaulting a European.—Abdool Ally, Rymon Caderbhoy, Ismaljee Abdool Hoossein, Peerbhoy Khan, Akhimjee Ismaljee, and Noorbhoy Canjee were charged with assaulting Mr. W. J. Addis, civil engineer.

Mr. Leggett appeared for the prosecution.

Mr. Cleary for the defendants.

Mr. Addis in his information against the defendants on which a summons was granted against them, said that on Saturday night the 5th instant, he attended the performance of the Cirque de Paris and remained there till about quarter-past 11 o'clock, when he looked for a conveyance and found a vacant buggy standing at the Circus entrance. The buggy driver at first refused accommodation, saying that it was engaged by two Borahs; but subsequently he voluntarily went in search of Mr. Addis and Mr. Dixon, who was with him, and offered to convey the former gentleman. Mr. Addis and Mr. H. A. Jones took their seats in the buggy, which was driven in the direction of Byculla where Mr. Addis resides. The man drove unusually slow, and confined himself to the extreme left of the road, so much so that the wheels occasionally came into contact with the kerbstone of the road. A man preceded the buggy at a running pace, and continued, till within a short distance of the horse mart on the Byculla road, when he turned round a narrow dark lane on the same side as that on which the buggy was. Just at the opening of the lane the horse's pace subsided into a walk, when another man advanced from the rear of the buggy, seized the horse's head, and proceeded to lead the buggy into the lane. The driver evidently consented to the whole proceeding, upon which Mr. Addis alighted and advanced to the front to stop the buggy. Mr. Jones as the moment called out "Addis, it is Abdool Ally, and his gang." Almost simultaneously, Mr. Addis received a severe blow on the back, and, as he turned round, was instantly seized by six or seven men, headed by Abdool Ally, who hurled him against a wall, held him firmly upright, and seriously assaulted him by violently striking him in the chest, stomach, and sides till he was prostrated to the ground. Abdool Ally then kicked him violently on the sides, using abusive language, while the others struggled to drag him further into the lane. Several policemen came up when the defendant ran away. Mr. Jones was also assaulted, and did not render Mr. Addis any physical assistance. He, however, called in the police, one of whom was also assaulted when he interfered. The buggy-driver remained passive in the buggy, did not attempt to offer Mr. Addis any assistance whatever. Abdool Ally entertained the strongest malicious feeling and evil intentions against Mr. Addis, against whom he had used threatening language which corresponded to the ill-treatment he was subjected to.

Mr. Addis was this day recalled and identified all the defendants as the persons who assaulted him, with the exception of the buggy-walla who aided and abetted them. When he (Mr. Addis) obtained an *interim* order in the Insolvent Court, the first defendant, a creditor, of his said that, on the first opportunity, he would give him a thrashing. He said this within the precincts of the High Court, in the presence of the judge. He opposed the application for an *interim* order. When Mr. Addis was assaulted, he received several injuries in the chest, and had been spitting blood in consequence.

Several witnesses corroborated the case for the prosecution. For the defence, three witnesses were called to prove an *alibi* on behalf of three of the defendants, but the Court did not give credit to the evidence adduced.

His Worship, in disposing of the case, said it was one of considerable public importance, as every other case is, in which are brought to light the workings of systematic or combined gangs for extorting money or avenging imaginary wrongs. In every such case, on conviction, His Worship was determined to punish the culprits to the utmost extent of his power. The charge in the present case could not have been more clearly established. It was generally known that Mr. Addis, the prosecutor, had got into difficulties and had applied for the benefit of the Act. The first defendant opposed his application for an *interim* order, and on being foiled in his design, threatened Mr. Addis within the precincts of the Court, almost within the hearing of the judge. That threat seemed to have been put into execution on the evening of the 5th inst., when Mr. Addis was returning home from the Cirque de Paris. (His Worship here reviewed the circumstances connected with the assault. The buggy driver, against whom there was not sufficient evidence of an assault, was discharged.) The Court, His Worship said, had the clearest possible evidence that each and every one of the defendants, at the bar was concerned in assaulting not only Mr. Addis, but also Mr. Jones. Looking at the general features of the case on both sides, it struck, His Worship that either Mr. Addis had brought an unfounded and serious charge against six innocent men without any motive whatever, or that the case for defence was a most infamous concoction of perjury. What were the probabilities? Was Mr. Addis, who swore without hesitation to the identity of his assailants, to be disbelieved? He could have no possible motive to trump up a serious charge like this. He had got into difficulties; and was honestly trying to start again in life; and His Worship hoped that he would succeed in doing so. His statement was materially corroborated, and appeared to be quite reliable. On the other hand, the first defendant was proved to have uttered a threat at him, and he seemed to have carried his determination into effect on the night of the 5th instant. His Worship convicted all the five defendants. The first was sentenced to four months' imprisonment, and to pay a fine of Rs. 100 for the assault upon Mr. Jones; the second to one months' imprisonment; and the remaining three to three months' each. All the defendants were also bound over, each in his own recognisance for Rs. 2,000 and two securities of Rs. 1,000 each to keep the peace towards Mr. Addis for six months after their release from jail.

MAZAGON POLICE COURT.—14th Jan.

(Before R. H. Showell, Esq.)

Theft.—William Brichen, a Portuguese painter, was charged with stealing two cakes of soap, of the value of four annas, the property of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company.

His Worship convicted the prisoner of the offence and sentenced him to receive ten stripes.

Assault.—Kursoo Yelloo, was accused of being drunk and assaulting one Suckee, woman. His worship fined him Rs. 10, or in default of payment of fine to undergo fourteen day's imprisonment in the County Jail with hard labour.

Cruelty towards an animal.—Nana Jyram was convicted of torturing his bullock in Chowpatty and fined in the sum of Rs. 7.

Furious driving.—Khundoo Anajee, was charged with driving a vehicle in a rash and negligent manner. From the evidence of a Hindoo woman, it appeared that while she was passing along the Bhendy Bazar Road the prisoner's cart came against her, although she was going on her proper side. He was driving very furiously. A policeman immediately took him in custody.

The prisoner stated in defence that the bullocks were restive.

His Lordship adjudged the prisoner guilty and fined him Rs. 25, or in default to be imprisoned for one month in the County Jail with hard labor. If the fine was recovered, Rs. 15 to be paid to the prosecutrix.

Defrauding the Railway Company.—Chintamon Kessow, was convicted of defrauding, or attempting to defraud the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, by travelling in a carriage without having previously paid his fare.

His Worship on the evidence before him fined him Rs. 15.

THE NEW COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT OF THE FOREIGN OFFICE.

(*From the Economist, Dec. 8.*)

Few readers who care to study the history of the time will have failed to remark the new character which international relations have of late years assumed in consequence of a more widely spread recognition of the principles of Free Trade, and of the material interest by which nation is bound to nation. The personal interest of sovereigns and statesmen, as well as the tendencies of popular opinion as regards nationalities and territorial aggrandisement, have indeed brought about very important modifications in the map of Europe, but steadily and silently other motives have imprinted a new character on the events of the day. European nations have made real progress in learning to appreciate their relations of inter-independence; and the barriers which prejudice had created, and which restricted a beneficial intercourse between them have been in a great measure removed, and will, as we confidently hope, shortly disappear altogether.

Without entering at length on a review of the gradual steps which, dating from our commercial treaty with France, have led to this useful result, we would recommend to the attention of our readers the results of the late war in Germany. The sound of the last cannon has scarcely died away when the diplomatist again appears on the scene, but this time it is not for the purpose of establishing arbitrary principles of dismemberment or capricious distributions of territory, but for the useful purpose of extending the basis of the commercial relations of the different members of the European family. The very treaties which have established the principles of accord between the belligerent Powers have comprised amongst their articles stipulations which involve an early discussion and settlement of their commercial relations, and there is every reason to hope that we shall see as the result a large development of commercial intercourse between Austria and Italy, and important modifications in the same relations between Austria and Germany, and between the Zollverein and the other German States.

We trust that the lesson will not be lost upon our own rulers. Of late years we have observed with pleasure indications that the attention of our diplomatists has been more systematically directed to the commercial questions which are so intimately connected with the well being of British interests. The commercial reports of British diplomatic and Consular agents, to which we have from time to time called the attention of our readers, afford gratifying proof of the zeal and ability which have been devoted to a subject of considerable national importance, and we are glad to learn that since the seals of Foreign Office were entrusted to Lord Stanley he has given his attention to the subject with a view to place the matter on a footing of permanent efficiency. Within the walls of the Foreign Office, a special department has been created and placed under the charge of Mr. Charles Spring Rice, as Superintendent, which will be charged with the correspondence relating to commercial matters; and we cannot but hope that the interests of the country at large will derive benefit from an arrangement which should put an end to that uncertain or divided responsibility which has been a source of complaint on the part of our commercial bodies, to such an extent indeed, as to have led to the appointment of a committee of the House of Commons to inquire into the subject.

FRENCH VIEWS OF THE REFORM DEMONSTRATION.

(*From the Paris Correspondent of the Times.*)

PARIS, Friday, Dec. 7, 7 A.M.

Next after the interest attached to Mexican affairs is the interest still felt by the Parisians about the Reform Demonstration; and it is amusing to witness the surprise expressed, not so much in the press as in society generally, that the whole has passed off without fighting, disorder, or even any serious accident that we know of; that no barricades were thrown up; that no Clubs and no aristocratic mansions were fired; that no "manifestations" were made against anybody. The unreflecting mass are surprised at such a result, knowing how different it is from what would occur here; and the few judicious observers are come to the conclusion that two things are proved by that Demonstration—namely, that a liberal measure of Reform, no matter what party may be in power, is inevitable; and that the working men who figured on Monday have proved themselves to be deserving of it.

As but few people here read the reports given of these proceedings in the English press, they look with curiosity to the original correspondence of the two or three Paris papers that have regular correspondents in London. Foremost among these, and deservedly so, is the correspondent of the *Temps*, M. Louis Blanc, and it may not be uninteresting to know something of the impressions made by them on a highly intelligent foreigner. I have already quoted a few passages from his letters written before the Demonstration; I now give one or two from his letter written the day after, in which may, perhaps, be detected something that reminds up of descriptions of similar demonstrations in Paris in 1848:—

"I have seen it defile, on an immense line, through one of the most sumptuous quarters of London, this army of labour. They marched six abreast, their arms intertwined in sign of union. Their enthusiasm was concentrated; their attitude firm and modest; their appearance decent. No menacing air; no vain clamour. They advanced with a rapid step, in admirable order, in silence,—uttering no hurrah, and only uncovering when they passed before a building or a house naturally calling for their sympathies. Their leaders were the men of their choice; a company of farriers mounted formed their advanced guard. The sky was sombre. The aspect of the crowd which lined the streets on their passage sufficiently told that the poor alone did not fear seeing them near, and the looks which followed them from the windows did not allow any other feeling to appear but that of cold curiosity. But they did not pay attention to it, absorbed as they were in their thoughts, which it was easy to read in their grave and manly countenances. Each corporation had its band of music which from time to time played heroic airs. I heard the 'Marseillaise' in Pall-mall, opposite the Oxford and Cambridge Club. I heard it at the entrance to Waterloo-place. I heard it, too, at the entrance to Piccadilly. Of their emblems not one but evoked ideas of peace, of fruitful activity, of concord or an appeal to the holiness of right. Soldiers without uniforms or swords, heroes unstained with blood, they adopted as symbols of their power no flesh-eating animal, no bird of prey, neither the lion nor the eagle, one-headed or two-headed, neither the bear nor the leopard. Those, for instance, which figured at the head of the tinmen were two silver doves with green branches."

He then gives a dozen of the mottoes and devices of the banners:—

"On one flag I read 'Excelsior,' on another 'Fiat Justitia,' on a third this simple and grand word which comprises all and expresses all—'Justice!' Certain devices expressed their ironical or jovial sense, a fund of good-humour, remarkable and even touching in men devoted to the labours of a rude existence. Thus, the shoemakers were preceded by a banner floating over a woman's shoe placed on a footstool, with the words 'The wearer knows best where the shoe pinches;' and the cabinet-makers, playing on the double meaning of the word, which indicates their calling, had written on their flag 'We are determined to be the cabinet-makers.'"

M. Louis Blanc admits that the number who formed the procession did not amount to 200,000, as some as hoped and some had feared. But taking into accounts those who stood among the spectators, but whose tickets worn in their hats showed their right to march in the procession, he fixes it at 70,000, "which indicates the real number of the working men who joined in the manifestation." They might have been far more numerous, he thinks, but for certain causes which it would be unreasonable not to take into account. Many of the workmen, and particularly those who had families, could not afford to lose a day's wages. And many hesitated to make such a sacrifice in order to go miles from their homes, in rainy whether, in mud up to their knees, merely to hear speeches which they were sure to read next day in the papers, but it would not be fair to conclude from their absence that they were indifferent to reform. They knew that they were represented by an imposing mass of their comrades, and that sufficed them.

"But, after all, what does it matter? What is remarkable in the manifestation of the 3d of December is the decisive proof it has given of the excellent spirit which animates the working men; of their moderation, of their forbearance, of the love of order which with them is combined with the passionate but restrained feeling of that which constitutes their right; and also of the marvellous talent of organization which their leaders have unexpectedly displayed."

The concluding paragraph of M. Louis Blanc's letter is characteristic:—

"I returned home reflecting on all that there is honourable to England in that manifestation so exciting, and yet so peaceable, of which I have been a witness, when, alas! I stumbled in Regent-street over one of those spectres which one sees only in England. It was the spectre of hunger. A body more emaciated, a countenance more wan, rags more hideously insufficient were never yet beheld. It was half naked."

I cannot omit quoting a passage on the same subject from the leading article of another paper the *Gazette de France*, not generally over-favourable to England:—

"Englishmen do not undersand questions of right and of practical policy as we understand them. They will resist, even the most Radical among them, the principal of universal suffrage; but they will be intractable if the liberty of popular manifestations is interfered with. In point of fact, the right of meeting together is universal suffrage in its most direct form. For in universal voting there are still certain disqualifications which exclude from the ballot-box; but in England, on the contrary, all meet together, and all have the right to utter hurrahs for against this or that policy, this or that measure. The English have admirably understood that liberty especially consists in the faculty of expressing, whenever they judge proper, their sentiments on questions of general interest. And, thanks to that right, we may always know what an Englishman thinks on any question, and that his Government can never be taken by surprise, for it knows whether it will be in a minority or a majority. We are fully aware that many French Conservatives dread such liberty as that, and treat it as subversive. With them order is found in force. It is, however, a mistake fertile in faults. The more it is necessary that violent manifestations should be energetically put down, the more should those whose object is the expression of an opinion, of a wish, the maintenance whose or resumption of a right, be facilitated, for they tend to enlighten those whose mission it is to conduct nations in the pacific ways of progress. When Conservatives of all countries shall be convinced of that, the greatest social problems which have agitated nations will be solved, and the era of revolutions closed for ever; because then each thing will be in its proper place, and this is the property of order."

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

A STATEMENT

OF

THE POSITION AND OPERATIONS OF THE COMPANY.

FROM ITS INCORPORATION TO THE PRESENT TIME.

At the close of the year 1866 a quarter of a century will have elapsed since the shareholders of the Peninsular and Oriental Company held their First Annual Meeting.

This fact alone might have suggested to the Directors that a review of the operations of the Company for that period would be acceptable to the Proprietary, but many other circumstances have combined to render the year an eventful one, and to point to the expediency of a Special Statement:

A select Committe of the House of Commons has inquired into, and reported on, "the practical working of the present system of postal communication between this country and the East Indies, China and Australia."

The Committee have made a Report and recommendations which will probably lead to the issue of notices for the termination of the Companys existing Mail contracts, and to invitations for tenders for new ones.

The Directors have called up all the Capital authorised under the original and supplemental Charters granted to the Company, and they have applied to Her Majesty's Government for a further supplemental Charter, to empower them to increase that Capital by the additional sum of £1,000,000.

The Board would consequently have found it their duty to extend their Annual Report far beyond its ordinary limits, but they have decided rather to issue this Special Statement, in which they propose to furnish not only a retrospect of leading events in the history of the Company, but a variety of general information connected with its present position and the nature of its business which will, they trust, prove both interesting and useful to the shareholders.

They have also another purpose in view; they are constantly made aware of the great amount of misconception which prevails in many quarters regarding the Company and its affairs—misconceptions which find expression not only in portions of the home and Indian and colonial press, but even in official reports—they will, therefore, supply material for arriving at more accurate opinions respecting its transactions.

As recipients of public money for the performance of public services, the Company are properly amenable to criticism of the manner in which those duties are carried out, and the Directors have never shrunk from examination of the mode in which, as a commercial body, they fulfil their obligations to passengers and shippers by their steamers; they frequently have to regret, however, that many who deal with these matters before the public, neglect to avail themselves of existing opportunities for an examination of both sides of the questions on which they may be treating.

The Directors propose to deal with the subject under the following heads, and to report on the past and present position of the Company, as regards—

- I. The Charters.
- II. The Postal Service.
- III. The Passenger Service.
- IV. The Transport Service.
- V. The Establishment at home and abroad.
- VI. The Consumption of Coal.
- VII. The Consumption of Provisions.
- VIII. The Employment of Agents, Commanders, Engineers Officers, and others.
- IX. The Expenditure and Revenue.
- X. The Shareholders.
- XI. The Direction and Management of the Company.
- XII. The "Parliamentary Committee of 1866."

I.

THE CHARTERS—ORIGINAL AND SUPPLEMENTARY.
CAPITAL—HOW REPRESENTED—AVERAGE DIVIDEND.

The Royal Charter of Incorporation was dated 31st December, 1840, and it authorised the raising of £1,000,000 capital, with power to increase the same by £500,000, under the authority of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury. This authority was sought and obtained in 1847, the capital being thus increased to £1,500,000, and in 1852 the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, also under the authority of the Charter, extended the borrowing powers of the Company to £500,000.

In 1854 a Supplementary Charter was obtained, conferring power to raise a further sum of £1,000,000, making the share capital £2,500,000, represented by 50,000 Shares of £50 each, and in 1865 the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury sanctioned an addition to the borrowing powers of the Company to the extent of £300,000. The borrowing power was thus increased to a limit of £800,000 in all, or somewhat less than one-third of the total of the share capital.

All the shares will become fully paid up on the 1st January, 1867, and it is probable the whole of the debentures will then be issued.

The Share and Debenture Capital together make up, therefore, the sum of £3,300,000.

This is an amount calculated to arrest attention, and the share or debenture holders will ask what has the Company to show for all this money.

The reply is:—a fleet of Steam Ships 53 in number, measuring by Custom's register, 86,411 tons, and fitted with machinery of 19,690 horse power; 9 steam tugs, measuring 884 tons, and 275 horse power in all; and sailing transports, store, and coal ships, measuring 13,663 tons; also property on shore consisting of freehold and leasehold houses, offices, docks, wharves, coaling depots, factories, and repairing establishments in this country and at Bombay, Hong-Kong, Shanghai, Singapore, Calcutta, Point de Galle, Aden, Suez, Alexandria, Malta, and other places; and stocks of coals, and marine, victualling, and other stores in depot and in transit to these stations, the whole showing a value of £3,636,084 17s 3d, as stated in the Annual Report.

The Company, as an investment, has hitherto proved fairly remunerative to the shareholders, but most so, of course, to those who were original subscribers, and did not purchase their shares at a premium in the market. But even at this state in this early part of the [illegible] the average dividend for the past 25 years, including that from the Proprietors' Underwriting Account, has been 9½ per cent. on the paid-up capital.

The perusal of the description of the property of the Company, given above, will convey some idea of the magnitude of its present operations. A thoughtful reader will be struck by the fact, that the list of places at which it exists comprises almost every important sea-port in the Eastern hemisphere; yet, if all the places with which the Company's steamers communicate were named, the list would be more than doubled.

The immense distance of these places from each other, and from London, the centre of management, will also impress him with some notion of the difficulty and expense which must attend the administration of a service such as that now carried on by this Company; and he will at once perceive the distinction which must exist between its operations and performances and those of Companies who possess the great advantage of despatching all their ships in turn from an English port.

II.

THE POSTAL SERVICE.

The Directors will now proceed to submit, as a matter of the first importance, a statement of the facts connected with the establishment, progress, and present position of the Postal Services carried on by this Company, under contracts with H. M. Government.

In August, 1837, the Peninsular Company obtained, after severe competition, a Contract for the conveyance of the mails between Falmouth and Gibraltar, calling at the principal ports of Spain and Portugal; and this Contract may be regarded as the foundation of the Peninsular and Oriental Company, and the origin of the great systems of Ocean Postal Services since brought into operation.

Previous to the 1st of September, 1840, the arrangements for transmitting Mails to and from India, via Egypt, were as follows:—

The East India Company had steamers plying monthly between Bombay and Suez, and to meet these, Mails were forwarded, every fourth Saturday, by the Contract Mail steamers of the Peninsular Company to Gibraltar, and there transferred to an Admiralty steam packet, which carried them to Malta. They were then put on board another Admiralty packet, which conveyed them to Alexandria. The homeward Mails were brought in a similar manner.

The transmission of the Indian Mails by this route generally occupied three weeks or a month between England and Alexandria only.

In the year 1839 the British Government effected a convention with the French Government for the transmission of letters and despatches for and from India, through France, to Marseilles, whence a British Admiralty packet conveyed them to Malta. From Malta this portion of the Mail, together with the larger and heavier portion forwarded by the Peninsular and Admiralty packets, via Gibraltar, was carried to Alexandria by another Admiralty packet.

This plan was found to work with much irregularity, and the Managers of the Peninsular steamers were applied to, to submit a plan for establishing a more rapid and regular means of transmission. Their plan was examined and adopted by the Government; but as in the case of the Peninsular Contract, the execution of it was put up to public tender by advertisement. The tender of Messrs. Willcox and Anderson, who, as Managers of the Peninsular Company, had furnished the plan, was accepted, because it was the lowest.

This service was the first undertaken by the Peninsular and Oriental Company, then just formed and incorporated.

It was a condition of the Charter granted to the Company that it should open an improved steam communication with India throughout from England, within two years from the date of the Charter, or that it should be null.

The Directors proceeded to fulfil this condition with all practicable speed, and on the 24th September, 1842, their new steam-ship "Hindostan," was despatched from Southampton to Calcutta, to open the Line by plying between Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon and Suez.

The Directors of the East India Company seeing that steam communication with India was at last in the hands of parties likely to place it on an efficient basis, and desirous to encourage it on public grounds, voluntarily proposed to the Peninsular and Oriental Company to give them a premium of £20,000 per annum, on certain conditions, the most important being that not less than six voyages should be performed between Calcutta and Suez annually, and that in case a contract should be entered into with the P. and O. Company for the conveyance of mails, the grant should cease, and merge into such sum as might be paid for that service.

In 1844, the Company having constructed another vessel of 520 horse-power and 1,800 tons, the "Bentinck," and purchased a third new vessel of similar power and tonnage, the "Precursor," considered that the time had arrived when they might improve the postal communication with India.

Finding, from a return which had a short time previously been made by the East India Company to the House of Commons, that the cost of conveying the India mails between Bombay and Suez, as then performed by that Company, with steam-packets of an average power of about 250 horses each, was not less than £100,000 per annum, the Peninsular and Oriental Company made a proposal to the East India Company, to relieve the latter of that service, and to undertake it with their vessels of 520 horse-power each, for £80,000 per annum.

The Court of Directors of the East India Company being opposed to the transfer of the postal service between Bombay and Suez to the hands of a private Company, this proposal was not entertained; but the matter having engaged the attention of Her Majesty's Government, it was ultimately arranged that the East India Company should retain the Packet Service between Bombay and Suez, and that the Peninsular and Oriental Company should submit proposals for the establishment (under contract with the Admiralty) of a Monthly Mail Service between Suez and Madras and Calcutta, and Ceylon, with vessels of 500-horse power, and in connection therewith, a monthly communication between Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hong Kong, with vessels of 400-horse power.

After a lengthened negotiation a Contract was executed, in virtue of which the P. and O. Company were to receive £115,000 per annum, equal to about 20s per mile, for the Suez, Ceylon, Madras, and Calcutta Service, and £45,000 per annum, equal to about 12s per mile, for the Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and China Service.

This Contract was not put up to public competition, and there are obvious reasons why it would have been useless and unjust to have done so. It would have been useless, because it was well known that there were then no vessels in existence capable of performing such an extensive service other than the vessels which had, in fulfilment of the conditions of their Charter of Incorporation, been provided by this Company expressly for the East India Steam Communications; and it would have been unjust to the Peninsular and Oriental Company, after they had been induced to embark so large an amount of capital in providing ships of a description adapted to such important national objects, not to have given them the Service on reasonable terms. It had been estimated that the cost of the Mail Services previously performed by the vessels of the Admiralty was 40s per mile, and looking to the fact that the Bombay and Suez Service, with vessels of less than 250-horse power, was actually costing 30s per mile, namely, £105,000 for 70,000 miles, under the management of the East India Company, after deducting the receipts for passage-money, the terms of the Contract granted to the P. and O. Company—being at the rate of about 20s per mile for the Suez and Calcutta Service, and 12s per mile for the Ceylon and China Service, or if averaged [illegible] the two Services together, about 17s per mile, were very advantageous to the public.

On the 6th January, 1848, the Government gave notice to the Peninsular and Oriental Company to terminate the Contract for the Mail [illegible] between Southampton and Alexandria on the 18th January, 1849, and soon afterwards advertised for tenders for the execution of that Service. The Directors sent in a tender for continuing to perform it at a reduced cost, and at the same time, as they were aware that exaggerated reports had been circulated as to the profits which the Company was supposed to be making by the Contract Packet Service, they offered to submit the Company's books and accounts to the inspection of any competent parties the Government might appoint, and also to enter into an arrangement, that in regard to the then advertised and all future Contracts, that the Government should have the option of inspecting the Company's accounts and transactions from time to time, and whenever it should be found that the Company were in a position to divide 10 per cent. clear profit on the capital, any surplus should be appropriated [illegible] the benefit of the public, in the shape of a reduction of the sum payable for the Postal Service. The Admiralty accordingly appointed Inspectors, who were instructed to ascertain—"Whether the profits of the voyages between Southampton, Malta and Alexandria have been such as to [illegible] 10 per cent. per annum on the capital, after the ordinary deductions of wear and tear and sea risk of vessels?"

Also, "To endeavour to institute a comparison between the expenses of carrying on the [illegible] Services by the Company and those which are incurred by Her Majesty's Naval Service [illegible] similar duties."

The Inspectors reported as follows:—"[illegible] the readiest access was afforded to the ledgers and other books of the Company.

"That the amount paid to the Peninsular and Oriental Company for the duties it has performed, has not hitherto been more than it was justly entitled to receive, on the principle that the Shareholders are entitled to a fair commercial profit on the capital invested in the undertaking, and admitting that the affairs of the Company [illegible] managed, as they appear to have been, with economy and efficiency.

"The dividend hitherto made has never [illegible] the amount of 10 per cent. per annum [illegible] the additions made to their shipping and [illegible] capital are from reserves to meet contingencies. The principles on which these reserves have been laid aside, instead of being divided as profit, will be hereafter explained in this Report."

In another part of the Report the nature of the reserves was explained, and the explation was approved by the statement, that "The principles on which the reserved funds have been laid aside appear fair and reasonable," and was followed by the paragraph:—"So far, therefore, as the affairs of the Company have hitherto proceeded, the amount paid to them under the Contract does not appear to have exceeded a reasonable remuneration for the services performed, on the principles stated."

The endeavours of the Government to obtain competitors for executing the Service were, however, continued. It was twice advertised, and the promoters of a concern called the Indian and Australian Company having, after the second advertisement, tendered somewhat under the Peninsular and Oriental Company, their tender was accepted; but, notwithstanding this advantage, they failed, after a delay of many months, to satisfy the Admiralty that they had any means or could give any security, for performing proposed Contract. The time for closing the P. and O. Company's Contract being within a few days of its expiration, and the Admiralty being [illegible] to take the outgoing India Mail, that Company was applied to to renew their offer for continuing to perform the Service, which they did, and a Contract for three years was entered into for £24,000 per annum.

The following memorandum shows the reduction effected by the New Contract:—

Contract of 1840—distance 79,8[illegible] miles; annual payment £30,700—[illegible] per mile.

Contract of 1848—distance 79,824 miles; annual payment £24,000—5s 9d per mile.

The final adjudication of this Contract to the Peninsular and Oriental Company was, however, made the subject of much misrepresentation, and in April, 1849, a Select Committee of the House of Commons was appointed to inquire into the Contract Packet Service.

It was well known at the time that the real object of the movers of the Committee was to inquire into the particular transaction just referred to. The report of the Committee will be found in the Appendix, p. i.

Appointment and Proceedings of a Parliamentary Committee on Steam Communication with India, &c.

As the period for the termination of the India and China Contract of 1845 approached, it became evident that agitation was on foot, and that an effort would be made to prevent a renewal of it with the P. and O. Company.

To quote a Report issued by the Directors some years ago, relating to the proceedings of this period, "misrepresentation of all kind was at work." It was stated "that the Contractors were making enormous profits; that they performed the Service irregularly, and had little regard to the comfort of passengers, &c. If a steamer arrived a day or two late, the event was chronicled and the delay magnified, without reference to the facts of the case or inquiry whether the detention had been caused by circumstances within or beyond the Contractors' control, while parties, who did not possess means, either in capital or ships, were busy in representing that the public interests would be better served by splitting the Line into sections, and entrusting the execution of the Service of separate Contractors."

These representations led to the appointment of a second Parliamentary Committee in 1851, "to inquire into the existing Steam Communications with India and China, and into the practicability of effecting any improvement thereon; and also into the best mode of establishing Steam Communications between England, India, China, Australia, New Zealand, or any of them."

An immense mass of evidence, both verbal and documentary, was submitted to the Committee, who made two lengthy Reports, which may be summarised as follows:—

That "the Peninsular and Oriental Company had displayed an enterprising spirit in conducting the communication;"—that "the vessels provided, although originally of the first class, were below the standard reached on other lines, but that of late some of them had undergone improvement, which had rendered them competent to maintain a speed much in excess of the Contract" (a result attributed by the Committee to the agitation of the question of its renewal);—that "statements of some irregularity in the arrival of the Mails at Calcutta had been made;"—that "a rapid increase in the commercial and passenger intercourse of England, India, and China had taken place since the [illegible] of Steam communication, and [illegible] the proposed Railway through Egypt, the important traffic [illegible] would be largely developed [illegible] evidence showed strongly that a full communi-

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... every fortnight was required between England and the different Presidencies of India;"—and that "they believed such a service might be established without any material increase of charge on the public revenue."

The Committee also expressed an opinion that "a higher rate of speed should be insisted upon in a new Contract;"—that "penalties for a failure in speed should be fixed and rigidly enforced;—that they did not consider that Government interference could be exercised with any advantage as regarded rates of freight and passage money, as had been suggested to them;" but that "the only mode by which the public could be benefitted in this respect was by the establishment of a wholesome competition," to secure which they "recommended that the proposed fortnightly communication should be separated into two distinct Services, and put out to separate tenders;" concluding with a suggestion that "ample notice of the terms and conditions of any new Service should be given so as to enable all parties to enter the field and tender for them."

The Report of the Committee was dated July, 1851, and notice having been given to the Company that their India and China Contract of 1844, and also that of 1849 for the conveyance of the Mails between Southampton and Alexandria in connection with it, would terminate at the end of 1852, the Admiralty issued advertisements, in November, 1851, inviting tenders, to be delivered on the 26th February, 1852, for a full fortnightly communication between England and India and China, with a line between Singapore and Sydney; and, in accordance with the views expressed by the Parliamentary Committee, those Services were separated into five divisions, as follows:—

1st Line.—A Line from England to Alexandria and back monthly, leaving England in the beginning of every month, and calling at Gibraltar and Malta, with a branch from Marseilles to Malta and back, conveying between those two ports the Mails which are carried across France.

2nd Line.—A similar Line from England to Alexandria and back monthly, leaving England in the middle of every month, with a similar branch between Marseilles and Malta.

3rd Line.—A Line from Suez to Calcutta and Hong-Kong and back monthly. This Line will take the Mails which have left England in the beginning of each month, and will touch at Aden and Point de Galle, whence one steamer will proceed by Madras to Calcutta, and another by Penang to Singapore and Hong-Kong.

4th Line.—A similar Line from Suez to Calcutta and Hong-Kong and back monthly, conveying the Mails which have left England in the middle of the month, and proceeding in like manner to Point de Galle, and thence by Madras to Calcutta, and by Penang to Singapore and Hong-Kong.

5th Line.—A Line from Singapore to Sydney and back. Every alternate month a steamer to leave Singapore on the arrival of the outward packet at that port, with the Mails which have left England in the middle of every alternate month, and to leave Sydney so as to meet at Singapore the homeward packet, which will arrive there from China after the lapse of two months. These steamers are to touch both ways at Batavia, Swan River (or King George's Sound, as may hereafter be determined), Adelaide, and Port Phillip.

The tenders were to be made for any one or more of these five Lines, but not for any less portion of the Service than one of them, and in further conformity with the recommendations of the Committee, it was stipulated that the Mails were to be conveyed at a rate of not less than 10 knots an hour, to ensure which, the vessels offered in execution of the Contract were to be tried by officers appointed by the Admiralty, and shown to their satisfaction to attain a speed of 12 knots an hour on a measured mile, with Coals on board and immersed to the load line.

On the 26th of February, 1852, two tenders were put in, one by the Peninsular and Oriental Company for the whole of the Services (with the addition of a branch Line between Bombay and Point de Galle not named in the conditions); for the annual sum of £199,600, to be reduced to £179,600 six months after the completion of the Railway across Egypt; and one by the Eastern Steam Navigation Company for a Line once a month between England and Calcutta and Hong-Kong, for the annual sum of £110,000, to be reduced to £100,000 in the event of Trieste being substituted for Marseilles as the continental port of departure, and one from the same Company for the branch between Singapore and Sydney, in addition to Line previously mentioned, for the annual sum of £166,000.

On reducing the tenders to a mileage rate, it appeared that the Peninsular and Oriental Company asked about 6s. 6d. per mile for the whole lines (without taking into account the additional branch between Bombay and Galle) and that the Eastern Company asked for Lines 1 and 3 about 8s. a mile, and for Lines 1, 3 and 5 combined about 10s. per mile.

On the 6th of March following the deposit of the tenders, a Treasury Minute authorised the Admiralty to accept and carry into effect that made by the Peninsular and Oriental Company.

This decision was not satisfactory to the unsuccessful competitors, and they petitioned Parliament for a third Select Committee to inquire into the subject; this brought on a discussion in the House of Commons, when the Chancellor of the the Exchequer (Mr. Disraeli) gave his reasons for accepting the the tender of the Peninsular and Oriental Company in the following terms:—

Extract from "Hansard's Parliamentary Debates," May 28th, 1852.

"The Peninsular and Oriental Company's tender was at the rate of 6s 6d a mile, with the additional offer volunteered of performing the Line between Bombay and Point de Galle. The Eastern Steam Navigation Company's tender was at the rate of 8s a mile for the first tender, and 10s. the average per mile of the second tender. I had, therefore, to make my election between the offer of 6s 6d on the one hand, and 8s and 10s on the other. These facts having been put before me, I found that there was a difference between the two tenders of £86,400 per annum. This difference in the rate of mileage was very considerable. I had only one other point to convince myself of viz., whether the one tender, which was the cheapest, was likely to prove equally as efficient as the other; and I availed myself of all the information I could command on the subject. It appeared to, however unwilling I might be to throw any discredit upon a rival and a young establishment, that the securities for the efficiency of the Service offered by the Peninsular and Oriental Company were considerably preferable to those offered for the Service of the dearest Company. That is my simple story. I felt that I was called upon to obtain the best Service, and I did so at the cheapest rate.

The P. & O. Company accordingly obtain the Contract, which was dated 1st January, 1853; it superseded the Suez and Calcutta and the Ceylon and China Contract of December, 1844, and the Southampton and Alexandria Contract of 1849, the average mileage on which was 11s. Under the whole Contract of 1853, including the Line between Bombay and Galle, the average mileage was 6s 2d, and a fortnightly communication with India and China was thus established at little more than the cost of the previous monthly one.

The Directors have entered into some detail respecting this important Contract, inasmuch as it has remained in operation to the present time. Modifications have been introduced at various periods, all tending to cheapen the service, and the average mileage rate of 6s 2d has been lowered, 1st, in 1859 by the abatement of £20,000 agreed to on the opening of the Egyptian Railway; 2nd, in 1861 by a proportion of the sum of £15,000 per annum, which the Company paid the Government in consideration of being released from the obligation of carrying a certain number of military, naval, and civil officers at two-thirds of the ordinary rates of passage money; and 3rd, in 1865 by a proportion of £5,000 per annum paid by the Company on the substitution by the Government of a system of premiums and penalties on each voyage, in lieu of the trial for speed of 12 knots at the measured mile, as originally agreed.

Other alterations and extensions of the Service also took place by mutual consent; the China Line was extended from Hong-Kong to Shanghai in exchange for one of the fortnightly Lines between Bombay and Hong-Kong; and the Company were compelled to abandon the Line between Singapore and Australia. The Australian service will be dealt with separately in a later portion of the Report.

In March, 1857, the Company resumed the second line between Bombay and Hong-Kong, at the same time making the Shanghai Service fortnightly instead of monthly. A moderate rate of payment was subsequently agreed upon for these additional services.

In September, 1859, the Company despatched their first steamer from Shanghai, to Japan, and since 1863 their vessels have run regularly every fortnight between these places in connection with the Mail steamers on the China Line without payment from the Government. The means of communication thus established has, however, been availed of by the Post Office for the transmission of Mails to the same extent as on the postal lines performed and paid for under contract, and the Imperial expenditure has been diminished thereby; the necessity of sending ships of war between Japan and China with important despatches having been obviated.

(*To be continued.*)

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* This quotation will show the remarkable identity between the arguments put forward in 1851 and those urged upon the Committee of 1866.

BANKS.

ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.—Incorporated with unlimited liability under the Act of the Legislative Council of India—No. XIX. of 1857.

Capital—One Crore of Rupees, in 50,000 Shares of Rs. 200 each.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
J. E. GRIMM, Esq.,—Chairman
DINSHAW MANOCKJEE, Esq.
JAMES W. WRIGHT, Esq.
CHARLES MACDONALD, Esq.
DALSOOKRAM HURGOVUNDASS, Esq.
Messrs. BRODIE & WILSON, } Auditors.
Dr. AMBARAM KEVALRAM, }
JAMES HOSSACK, General Manager.
Bombay, 17th August 1866.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 4 mo' sight above £50	...	1s. 11¼d.	per Rupee.
" 3 do.	...	1s. 11½d.	"
" 2 do.	...	1s. 11d.	"
" 1 do.	...	1s. 10¾d.	"
On demand	...	1s. 10½d.	"
On Scotland do.	}	1s. 10½d.	
On Ireland do.	}		
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight.	}		

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius, and Yokohama.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Deposits payable on demand if not less than Rs. 500 or above Rs. 50,000 at 2 per cent. per annum.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

12 months	...	6 per cent.
6 do.	...	5 "
3 do.	...	4 "

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of a ⅛ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ⅛ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities ⅛ per cent.

All Letters should be addressed and Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.

Bombay, 3rd January 1867.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

HEAD OFFICE.—20, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
Paid-up Capital—£800,000.
Manager.—G. U. ADAM, Esq.
Secretary.—J. C. STEWART, Esq.
London Bankers. { The Bank of England. The City Bank.

Branches and Agencies.—Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Rangoon, Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Hankow.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on the CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz.:—

4 months' sight (on City Bank)	at 1s. 11⅛d	per Rupee.
3 do.	... at 1s. 11d.	"
2 do.	... at 1s. 11¼d.	"
1 do.	... at 1s. 10¾d.	"
On Demand (Head Office)	... at 1s. 10½d.	"

INTEREST.

On Deposits repayable on demand will be Credited half yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. on minimum monthly Balances up to one lac of Rupees in the case of all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs 1,000, when such has been the case no interest will be allowed, and on fixed deposits as follow:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5
Do. 12 do. 6

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances over Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCES.

The Bank's Agency realizes Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realization, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order." When a remittance is to be made to a lady, her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities, ½ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ⅛ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ⅛ per cent.

Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.: Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

Bombay, 1st January 1867. JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—*Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 28th July 1854.* Recognised by Act No. VIII. of 1864 of the Legislative Council of India. PAID-UP CAPITAL—Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600,000). RESERVE FUND—Francs 16,000,000 (£400,000).

Head Office—14, Rue Bergère Paris. Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon (Réunion), and Saigon.

London Bankers.

UNION BANK OF LONDON; GENERAL CREDIT AND FINANCE CO OF LONDON, (LIMITED); and MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

OFFICES—No. 9, RAMPART ROW.

This Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases or collects Bills.

On London.
" France and the Continent of Europe.
" Egypt.
" Calcutta.
" Madras and Pondicherry.
" Hongkong, Shanghae, and Cochin-China.
" Bourbon (Réunion) and Mauritius.
" Sydney and Melbourne.
" Singapore and Java.
At current rates.

DEPOSITS.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits payable on demand, of not less than Rs. 1,000, or more than Rs. 50,000.

On fixed Deposits at
3 months' notice 3 per cent. per annum.
6 ditto 4 do.
12 ditto 5 do.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business &c. may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

Bombay, 11th August 1865. OTTO MULLER, Manager.

THE BOMBAY TRADING AND BANKING ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).

બોમબે ટરેડીંગ ઍંડ બેંકીંગ આશોશીએશન (લીમીટેડ).

INCORPORATED WITH LIMITED LIABILITY AND REGISTERED UNDER ACT XIX. OF 1857 AND VII. OF 1860 OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF INDIA.

OFFICE.—No. 9, CHURCH STREET, FORT.

Capital Twenty Lacs of Rupees, in 10,000 Shares of Rupees 200 each, with power to increase to Rs. 5,000,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
NUSSERWANJEE MUNCHERJEE WADIA, Esq., *Chairman.*
BURJORJEE MUNCHERJEE WADIA, Esq.
KESSOWJEE NAIKE, Esq.
DADABHOY RUSTOMJEE BANAJEE, Esq.
Treasurers and Managers.
Messrs. MUNCHERJEE JAMSETJEE and SONS.
Secretary.
Mr. COOVERJEE RUSTOMJEE MODY.
Accountant.
Mr. JAMSETJEE DADABHOY WADIA.
Deputy Accountant.
Mr. CURSETJEE COOVERJEE MODY.

EXCHANGE.

The Association purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, and Hongkong, at the rates of the day.

ADVANCES.

The Association grants Loans against Government and other Securities, and discounts Government and approved Private Bills and Hoondies.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 500 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, unless otherwise arranged for.

Interest allowed on Fixed Deposits—
Subject to 3 months' notice 4 per cent. per annum.
Do. 6 do. 6 do.
Do. 9 do. 7 do.
Do. 12 do. 8 do.

All letters should be addressed to the Secretary to the above Association.

Hours of business 10 A.M. to 3 P.M.: Saturday 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

By order of the Board of Directors,
COOVERJEE RUSTOMJEE MODY, Secretary.
No. 7, Church Street, Bombay, 15th October 1863.

INSURANCES.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.—AGENTS in Bombay for the FIRE BRANCH FINLAY, CLARK & Co.
Church Gate Street.

THE MARITIME INSURANCE COMPANY (LIMITED).—*Capital—One Million Pounds Sterling.* HEAD OFFICE IN LIVERPOOL. AGENTS in Bombay, Church Gate Street. FINLAY, CLARK & Co.

ENGLISH AND SCOTTISH MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY (LIMITED).—Subscribed Capital, One Million Pounds Sterling. Agents in Bombay FINLAY, CLARK & Co.
Church Gate Street.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—LONDON.—POLICIES OF INSURANCE against Fire upon Houses and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Goods, Wares, and Merchandise, continue to be issued on behalf of the above Company by the undersigned.
THE LONDON, ASIATIC & AMERICAN Co. Ld.,
1st January 1866. Agents.

CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY (LIMITED).—*Capital*—One Million Dollars, divided into 200 Shares at $5,000 each.

The undersigned, having been appointed Agents of the above Company, are prepared to accept Risks and issue Policies on shipments to China and Japan, &c.
EWART, LATHAM & Co., Agents.

LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.
JAMES HARTLEY & Co., *Managers.*
ESTABLISHED 1843.

THE undersigned is prepared to grant Policies on behalf of this Office to the extent of Rs. 30,00,000 on all first class steamers at current rates of premium.

Claims are payable at the option of the assured either in India, China, or London according to the established usage of Lloyds.
G. F. HENRY, Acting Agent.
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Bombay, 29th July 1864.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—Capital £2,000,000 sterling. Funds in hand exceed £1,000,000.

FIRE BRANCH.

		£	s.	d.
Fire Premiums	1862	300,600	15	
Do.	1863	341,668	3	2
Do.	1864	406,403	13	10
Showing an increase over 1863 of		64,735	10	8

Policies covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. DETACHED BUNGALOWS AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE insured on very favourable terms.

LIFE BRANCH.

		£	s.	d.
Life Premiums for	1860	73,150	18	6
Do.	1863	105,703	1	11
Do.	1864	152,159	2	0

The undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.
CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Bombay, 16th September 1864.

ALLIANCE BRITISH AND FOREIGN LIFE AND FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL—FIVE MILLIONS STERLING.
Bombay Agency established 40 years.
President.
Sir Moses Montefiore, Bart., F.R.S.
Directors.

James Alexander, Esq.	James Helme, Esq.
Charles J. Barnett, Esq.	Sampson Lucas, Esq.
George H. Barnett, Esq.	Elliot Macnaghten, Esq.
Benjamin Cohen, Esq.	Thomas Masterman, Esq.
James Fletcher, Esq.	J. M. Montefiore, Esq.
William Gladstone, Esq.	Sir A. de Rothschild.
George J. Goschen, Esq., M.P.	Baron L. N. de Rothschild, M.P.
Samuel Gurney, Esq., M.P.	Thomas Charles Smith, Esq.

This Company offers to the Public the advantages of *complete security, prompt and liberal settlement of losses, and low rates of premium.*

Fire risks accepted and Policies issued by
REMINGTON & Co., Agents for Bombay.

NOTICES.

THE GREAT KHOJAH CASE.

NOW PUBLISHED
AT
THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" PRESS,
THE HON. SIR JOSEPH ARNOULD'S JUDGMENT
IN THE
KHOJAH CASE,
OTHERWISE KNOWN AS THE
AGA KHAN CASE.

The Judgment is published in the form of a neat Pamphlet with Wrapper.
Price—ONE RUPEE.
To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Press, Meadow Street

NOTICE is hereby given that the PARTNERSHIP heretofore subsisting between us the undersigned, PETER EWART, ARTHUR GEORGE LATHAM, ROBERT RYRIE, and RICHARD NORTHCOTE WYLIE, and EDWARD PEKENHAM REPTON, since deceased, as Merchants at London, Liverpool, Manchester, and Bombay, was DISSOLVED by mutual consent on the 30th day of April, 1865, so far as regards the said EDWARD PEKENHAM REPTON and RICHARD NORTHCOTE WYLIE.—Dated the 8th day of September 1866.
PETER EWART,
ARTHUR G. LATHAM,
ROBT. RYRIE,
R. N. WYLIE,
M. B. HERBERT, Executor of Edward Pekenham Repton, deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given that the PARTNERSHIP heretofore subsisting between us the undersigned, PETER EWART, ARTHUR GEORGE LATHAM, JAMES HUNTER, and ROBERT RYRIE, and EDWARD PEKENHAM REPTON, since deceased, as Merchants at London, Liverpool, Manchester, and Bombay, was DISSOLVED by mutual consent on the 31st day of October, 1862, so far as regards the said JAMES HUNTER.—Dated the 19th day of September 1866.
PETER EWART,
ARTHUR G. LATHAM,
JAMES HUNTER, by his Attorney, Richard Hunter,
ROBT. RYRIE,
M. B. HERBERT, Executor of Edward Pekenham Repton, deceased.
No. 52, Bowlane, Cheapside, London, 1866.

TIFFINS are always ready at the BYCULLA HOTEL between the hours of 12 and 4 o'clock daily. This arrangement will be found most convenient for Travellers proceeding by the Midday Trains.
W. PARTRIDGE, Manager.
Byculla Hotel, 18th Nov. 1866.

BYCULLA HOTEL.—The Manager of this Hotel begs to inform the Public that DINNERS can be provided for large or small Parties at two hours' notice.

Gentleman or Parties can be so accommodated with DINNERS, either in the Dining Hall or in Private Rooms.
W. PARTRIDGE, Manager.
Byculla Hotel, 18th Nov. 1866.

BYCULLA HOTEL, at the junction of the Bellasis and Clare Roads, Byculla.

This Hotel is fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner; no expense has been spared to render it the most commodious and comfortable Establishment both for Gentlemen and Families to be found in Bombay. The Sleeping Apartments and Sitting Rooms are replete with every convenience and the strictest regard is paid to cleanliness throughout the premises.

The Table is abundantly supplied with viands of unrivalled excellence, and the Culinary Department is under the immediate supervision of the Manager.

The Wines, Liquors and Beer are of the very best description, supplied direct from the most celebrated houses in the London and Continental markets.

The Manager confidently recommends this Establishment to the patronage of Travellers and Residents, all of whom may be here accommodated with the comforts of a home at moderate charges.

The Hotel is pleasantly situated and within five minute's drive of both the Railway Stations, and may be reached in a short time from the Bunders.
W. PARTRIDGE, Manager.
Byculla Hotel, 18th Nov. 1866.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, at the Office of this Paper—Price Rs. 4—Rules relating to the winding up of Joint Stock Companies, made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, pursuant to Section 189 of the Indian Companies' Act 1866.

FOR SALE, BOILERS, ENGINES, SHAFTING, DRUMS, GINS, and OPENERS with ROOFING for a complete Factory of 60 or 100 Gins.

Private offers will be received, and if the Machinery be not sold privately it will be put up to PUBLIC AUCTION in a few days.

For further particulars apply to
19th Sept. 1866. LEX. C. BRICE & Co.

FOR SALE, new IRON BARGES, measuring 83 4/10 in length, 20 feet beam, 6 feet in depth, and lined with 2 inch Singapore teak—each BARGE will carry 135 Tons of Coal.
GEORGE WHITLEY, For Liquidators,
Bombay Reclamation Company.
Bombay, 4th January 1867.

FOR SALE, the two powerful STEAM TUGS, "ELEPHANTA" and RULANNER," built by the Thames Iron Ship Building Company, with Engines by John Stewart of Blackwall. Tonnage of each 125 Tons, horse-power (nominal) 70 Horses. These Steamers are quite new, and are in perfect order.
GEORGE WHITLEY, For Liquidators,
Bombay Reclamation Company.
Bombay, 4th January 1867.

TO BE SOLD, a HORSE, DOG CART, and HARNESS. Horse, bay with black points, rising 6 years, sound, goes well in Saddle and Single Harness. Dog Cart, by Macnaught and Smith, in good condition, with Leather Cushion and Splash Board. Apply to TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED),
Byculla.

FOR SALE, STEAM ENGINES, both Portable and Horizontal, of from 7 to 40 horse power. Apply to RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

FOR SALE, 2 highly finished 10 HP. PORTABLE ENGINES, 2 highly finished 10 HP. HORIZONTAL ENGINES on view on the premises of the Prince of Wales Press Company (Limited) at Colaba. For particulars apply to
SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.
Bombay, 14th December 1866.

FOR SALE, a large quantity of the best WOULDHAM PORTLAND CEMENT. Apply to RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co.
Bombay, 18th December 1866.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, the following GUNS of Messrs. WESTLEY RICHARDS & Co.'s manufacture:—

Breach loading Carbine, with moulds, all complete (reduced price)	Rs. 120
A Double Barrel Rifle, 16 Guage	" 750
Cartridges	" 55 per 1,000
Caps	" 6 per 1,000

EWART, LATHAM & Co.

SALE OF SHARES IN THE ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.—NOTICE is hereby given that the Royal Bank of India will make good its lien on the Shares standing in the names of the following parties, by selling the said Shares by Public Auction:—

List of Names and Number of Shares for Sale.

Ardaseer Cursetjee Furdoonjee 50, Ahmedbhoy Habibhoy 260, Dr Bhawoo Dajee 80, Bhanjee Ladha 10, Cullianjee Cursonjee 65, Canjee Kessowjee 10, Davee Vithul Oolas 10, Davilass Luckmidass 100, Hormusjee Merwanjee Narelwalla 20, Hurgowundas Pranjeewandass 30, Hewett, Captain F. S., 10, Hemraz Veerchund 10, Javerchund Pittamber 18, Khuttow Muncojee 10, Moorarjee Cullianjee 17, Muncherjee Furdoonjee 10, Munsookram Soorjaram 15, Mahasookram Himutram 165, Merwanjee Nasserwanjee Bhownuggree 10, Miles, George, 90, Motillall Pranjeewandas 10, Mooljee Mowjee 5, Narronbhoy Luckmidass 20, Dr. Narrayen Dajee 44, Nanabhoy Burjorjee Bottliwalla 10, Nowrojee Rustomjee Motabhoy 30, Purshotumdass Bhooderjee 30, Pranjeewandass Wagjee 36, Purshotumdass Mohundass 50, Ramchunder Balcrustna 16, Rowjee Muthoora 37, Runchord Dewjee 20, Vizbhoocandass Navelram 10, Vundravun Ramjee 80.

The Shares will be offered for sale by Mr. BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY, AUCTIONEER, at the Share Bazaar, Bombay, on FRIDAY the 18th day of January inst., at 12 o'clock at noon, subject to the conditions of sale which may be seen at the Office of Messrs. CRAWFORD & HURREL, Solicitors to the said Royal Bank of India, from whom also any further information on the matter may be obtained.
Bombay, 4th January 1867.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO LET, several BUNGALOWS, large and small, in different parts of Bombay.

Parties desirous to RENT HOUSES are requested to favour us with a call or a letter stating what description of Houses they require and in what particular localities.
ROGERS, COHEN & Co.

TO LET, the OFFICES in ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, at present occupied by the Bombay Reclamation Company (Limited). Increased accommodation might be given if required. Apply to
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.
Bombay, 7th December 1866.

TO LET! TO LET!! TO LET!!! (immediate possession) OFFICES and GODOWNS in Sassoon's Building in Elphinstone Circle, next to Chartered Bank of Australia, India, and China, and facing B. & A. Hormusjee's Block. Rent moderate. Apply to BAZONJEE AND NUSSERWANJEE at the premises.

TO LET, the OFFICE PREMISES in Church Lane, lately occupied by us. Apply to
1st November 1866. RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

TO LET, two large GODOWNS in Church Lane. Apply to RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.
1st November 1866.

OFFICES TO LET, with immediate entry, the suite of APARTMENTS, formerly occupied by the Scinde Bank, and lately vacated by Messrs R. King Gillan & Co. and the Western India Finance and Exchange Corporation. These Rooms are situated in a central position, above the Offices of the undersigned, to whom application should be made.
WALLACE & Co.

WANTED.

BANDMASTER REQUIRED for a NATIVE REGIMENT in Poona. For particulars apply to Messrs SOUNDY & Co., Rampart Row, Bombay.
31st Dec. 1866.

WANTED, immediately, for temporary employment on Forest Roads in the Tanna Collectorate, two OVERSEERS on a Salary of Rupees 50 and Travelling Allowance Rs. 20 per mensem each. Applications to be made to the Collector of Tanna.
W. H. HAVELOCK, Collector.
Tanna, Collector's Office, 9th January 1867

NO. 1042 OF 1866.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, BERAR.—HINDUSTANI SCHOOLMASTERS, who can speak and write both Hindustani and English, are required. They will be appointed on Salaries of Rs. 75, Rs. 50, Rs. 40, and Rs. 35; and hardworking and efficient men may calculate on promotion as soon as their work tells on their Schools. The application should be written both in English and in Hindustani by the applicant's own hand, and should state (1) his age, (2) where he has been educated, (3) the extent of his knowledge of Hindustani and of English, (4) his experience as a teacher, (5) his present situation and salary, and (6) the least Salary he would commence on; and should contain copies of his Testimonials made by his own hand.
R. S. SINCLAIR, LL D.,
Director of Public Instruction, Berar.
Akola, 4th December, 1866.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, BERAR.—No 1478 of 1866-67.—SCHOOLMASTERS are required in Berar, commencing on Salaries of Rs. 125, Rs. 100, Rs. 90, Rs. 80, Rs. 75, Rs. 60, Rs. 50, Rs. 40, Rs. 35, and Rs. 30 a month.

2. The application should be written in English and in Marathi, both in the Modi and in the Devanagari character, by the Applicant's own hand. (Importance will be attached to good writing.)

3. The Applicant should state (1) his age, (2) the place or places at which he has been educated, (3) the extent of his knowledge in the usual branches, both in English and in Marathi, (4) his knowledge of Sanskrit, (5) his experience as a teacher, (6) his present Situation and Salary, and (7) the lowest Salary he would commence on. Good hardworking men will be promoted as soon as their labours begin to tell on the numbers and attainments of their Pupils.

4. The Applicant should enclose Copies (made by his own hand) of his Testimonials.
R. S. SINCLAIR, LL. D.,
Director of Public Instruction, Berar.
Akola, 21st December 1866

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

J. & C. WHITE & CO.'s WINES as follows:—Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, pints, in 4 dozen Cases.
Apply to GEORGE S. KING & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

CLARETS,	Eshenauer Benecke—			
	St. Estephe	at Rs.	12	per doz
Do.	Do. St. Julien	"	15	"
Do.	Do. Pauillac	"	18	"
Do.	Do. Pontet Canet	"	25	"
Brandy, Aef de Luze—Gold Ring		"	18	"
Champagne, Lelegard		"	25	"

JULES SIEGFRIED & Co.,
Cursetjee Furdonjee's Building, Elphinstone Circle.
Bombay, 16th Nov. 1866.

ALLSOPPS' BEER in Quarts, bottled by Friend, on sale at Rs. 5 per dozen. A reduction will be made for any quantity above 100 dozen.—Apply to the Agents. The London, Asiatic, & American Company (Limited).

Dealers and Consumers generally are hereby warned against purchasing from other parties, as Messrs. Allsopps' Labels have recently been fraudulently imitated.
18th October 1866.

KEYL & Co., Bordeaux.—Messrs. GADDUM & Co., Agents for the above Firm, have just received a fresh supply of the following carefully selected WINES and BRANDIES:—

			p doz.
CLARET	Médoc	Rs.	6 8 pts.
	Do.	"	12 0 qts.
	Chateau Beltasse		20
CHAMPAGNE	Moët & Chandon's Sillery—qualité supérieure	}	29
	Roederer Carte Blanche		38
COGNAC	Vieux Pale		18
	Tres-Vieux		25
	Tres-Vieux Champagne		35

TOD HEATLY & Co.'s SPARKLING HOCK, 1st QUALITY.—A few dozen on Sale at Rs. 30 per dozen, *Cash*, (instead of Rs. 36), to close a shipment. Quality guaranteed. Apply to the Agents, THE LONDON, ASIATIC & AMERICAN COMPANY (LIMITED).
Bombay, 8th January 1867.

TENNANTS BEER, CAPSULED.—TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED) have just landed a shipment (direct from Tennant) of BEER which is considered too ripe to forward to their up-country constituents and therefore to make a speedy sale offer it at Qts. Rs. 5-8 per dozen, Pts. Rs. 3-8 per dozen, for cash only, or net to those who pay Monthly Accounts.

MESSRS. LECURIER AND OF LEURNIER'S GRAND IMPERIAL CHAMPAGNE for Sale.
1 Dozen Cases Quarts, Rs. 32
2 " " Pints " 34
GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.

ALLSOPP'S BEER on sale at Rs. 5 per dozen
Morice Cox's Do. do. " 4½ "
A reduction made for 100 dozen or more. Agents, the London, Asiatic and American Company (Limited.)
Bombay, 27th December 1866.

MESSRS. CUTLER, PALMER & Co's WINES, &c.—Messrs. ROGERS & Co. have pleasure in announcing the arrival of fresh shipments of the above. In addition to those mentioned in former Advertisements, a Notice of the following WINES will be hailed by all old Constituents of the House:—

BURGUNDIES. Rich and persuasive; of full body and surpassing perfume.

Chambertin	Rs. 48	per dozen.
Nuits	" 36	"
Macon	" 24	"

The following are already firmly established in public favour:—

STILL MOSELLE and HOCK. Equal, if not superior in bouquet and flavour to those which were so rapidly consumed last year.

Forster Traminer	Rs. 33	per dozen.
Rudeschelmer	" 26	"
Hockheimer	" 26	"
Braunberger Moselle	" 26	"
CHAMPAGNE.		
Best Dry, a superb beverage	" 38	"
Do. pints	" 20	"
SHERRIES.		
Amontillado	" 36	"
Amoroso, pale and full flavoured	" 30	"
Green Seal, golden full bodied	" 28	"
Yellow Seal, a pale Wine of a remarkably fine character	" 24	"
BRANDY.		
No. 1 Black Capsule, Bouquet very enticing	" 33	"
WHISKEY.		
Scotch and Irish	" 21	"

Rum, Gin, Geneva, and Liquors.
Price Lists on application. ROGERS & Co.,
Bombay and Poona.

AERATED WATERS.—MESSRS. ROGERS & Co. have, as is well known, for many years devoted their closest attention as Chemists to the manufacture of the above necessaries of life. Their long and intimate experience of the systems of Charcoal filtration has enabled them to construct Filters vastly superior to the much vaunted and advertised Charcoal Block, a medium which no Chemist can use without soon discovering its defects.

The use of Steam Power has enabled them to dispense with native or animal labour in aerating the water, and thus to produce a beverage of unsurpassable excellence: and as, for nearly quarter of a century they have been Agents for the most celebrated Soda Water Machinists in England—Messrs. Hayward, Tyler & Co.—they have been able to test experimentally every improvement in Soda Water Machinery during that long period.

The following are the principal WATERS manufactured by Rogers & Co.:—

SODA WATER, free from excess of Alkali, and therefore from that soapy taste characterising bazaar and other Waters.
LEMONADE.
TONIC WATER, a delicious assuagant which, as manufactured by Rogers & Co., cannot be imitated.
GINGERADE.
POTASH WATER.
LITHIA WATER.
SELTZER WATER.
VICHY WATER (Alterative and Alkaline.)
OREZZA WATER (chalybeate).

From the complete collection of Analyses in their possession Messrs. R. & Co. can prepare numerous other Mineral Waters with great accuracy.

SYRUPS.

TONIC REFRESHER (name registered). An excellent addition to Soda Water, in Faintness or Dejection, when recourse would otherwise be had to Alcoholic stimulants.
LEMON.
TONIC LEMON.
GINGER.
FRUIT of various kinds.

The printed instructions for the unpacking and preservation of Soda Water which Messrs. R. & Co. issued to their mofussil constituents twelve months ago, and which, they perceive, have been adopted by a neighbouring house, run as follows:—It is important that the Soda Water when received should be at once unpacked, and the bottles laid on their sides (the liquid covering the corks) with dry straw between. If this precaution be not attended to, it is very probable that the contents will afterwards be found ullaged and bad.
ROGERS & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists,
Bombay and Poona.

LEIBIG'S EXTRACT of MEAT—Solid, as imported, in jars Rs. 3-8, Rs. 6, Rs. 12, and Rs. 24.

LEIBIG'S NUTRITIVE EXTRACT Liquid, prepared by ourselves. A due regard to the quality of the Meat does not permit of any competition in price with other houses, as the quality of the Meat in the Extract can only be distinguished by its effects on the Invalid, and not by the sensible qualities of taste and appearance.

Our preparation in its effects has more than justified the encomiums passed upon the Extract by the great Chemist himself.

In bottles Rs. 3, Rs. 6, Rs. 10, Rs. 32.—Special terms entered into with Hospitals.
ROGERS & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists,
Bombay and Poona.

CARBOLIC ACID.—Macdougall's preparation of this Acid have been universally adopted by Government and Municipal authorities in this country as the best disinfectants extant.

The experiments of Mr. Crookes F. R. S in connection with the Cattle Plague have proved their excellence beyond a doubt. No one in town or country ought to be without the Powder who has a regard for his health or those of household.

In Stables and Dog Kennels the powder is as essential to cleanliness as soap is in a bath-room.

The Ointment is infallible in the removal of Mange.

For Cesspools or Drains the Liquid is the best preparation. Powder Rs. 12 per cwt., 12 as. per bottle. Ointment per pots, 8 as., Rs. 1, and Rs. 2. Liquid per bottle 12 as., and Rs. 1-4 or Rs. 6 and Rs. 12 per dozen.
Agents for Western India,
ROGERS & Co., Bombay, Poona.

TOD-HEATLY & Co.
LATE R. TODD & JAMES.)
ADELPHI, LONDON.

THE LONDON, ASIATIC & AMERICAN COMPANY LIMITED, Agents for the above well known firm, have on sale at their Godowns the following WINES, &c.:—

	Per doz. Rs.
Champagne, Brand Tod-Heatly & Co. Magnum	90
Do. " Do.	40
Do. " a Crown	30
Do. " Tod-Heatly & Co. Pints	21
Moselle, Sparkling Extra, 1st quality	40
Do. do. Pints	21
Moselle, Sup. Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co.	36
Do. Fine " Brand a Crown	30
Do. Fine " Brand a Crown Pints	16
Hock, Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co.	36
Do. Sparkling Brand a Crown	
Do. Fine Still Red Seal	18
Do. Fine Still Blue Seal	30
Do. Superior Still Green Seal	40
Sherry Pale, Blue Seal	23
Do. Do. Yellow Seal	29
Do. Golden, Do.	29
Do. Green Seal	33
Do. Vino Fino	29
Do. Red Seal	37
Do. Amontillado, Black Seal	33
Claret Light Capsule	15
Do. do. Pints	8
Do. Yellow Seal	23
Do. Red Do. Pints	17
Do. Do. Do. Quarts	32
Port, Black Seal	16
Brandy, Vieux Cognac	34
Do. Brand a Crown	24
Old Tom, Red Seal	13
Dry Gin, Black Seal	18
Orange Wine Bitters, Quarts	36
Do. Pints	19
Curacoa, Sweet or Dry	42
Maraschino	48

N. B.—Messrs. TOD-HEATLY & Co. are prepared to execute direct orders as usual.
1st January 1866.

Established in London, and Bordeaux 1815.

MESSRS. CUTLER, PALMER & Co. solicit that orders for their well known Wines, Spirits, and Cordials, from their friends in India, may be sent

In BOMBAY	from Messrs and private consumers	to Messrs. Rogers & Co.
" "	from Native Shopkeepers	to Edul-jee Pallonjee Bottlewalla.
" POONA		to Messrs. Rogers & Co.
" Secunderabad	}	" Cursetjee & Co.
" Kamptee, Seetabuldee, &c.	}	
" Mhow		" Merwanjee Cooverjee & Co.
" Kurrachee		" Badgett and Hughes.
" Calicut		" Hirjee & Co.
" Madras		" Binny & Co.
" Calcutta		" Folkard & Co.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s SPARKLING CHAMPAGNES specially prepared for India, shipped in quarts and pints:—in three qualities and four styles. These Wines are of unexceptional quality.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s SHERRIES are selected with the greatest care and especially for a tropical climate: they comprise six qualities and styles.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s CLARETS are Pure Wines of the Choicest Vintages and Chateaux. These are shipped direct from their Bordeaux Cellars in six qualities, in quarts and pints.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s PORTS in quarts and pints, are Vintage Wines of two qualities only.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s MOSELLE AND HOCK, (in quarts and pints) either Sparkling or Still, are from the best known Houses in Germany. These wines are confidently recommended as being inferior to none shipped to India.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s OLD PALE COGNAC, (protected by a Trade mark on capsule and label). This well known old Brandy is highly recommended.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s BEST LONDON OLD TOM, and OLD JAMAICA RUM, need only be compared with similarly named spirits shipped to India to be preferred to them (protected by Trade mark on capsule and label.)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s IRISH AND SCOTCH WHISKEY from the most approved Distilleries (protected by Trade mark.)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s CORDIALS are Luxardo, Wynand Fockink, and Heerings, shippers well known, and who excel all others in the manufacture of them. Cheap imitations are to be avoided.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co. RESPECTFULLY notify that the selling prices of their Wines are fixed by their friends above named, to whom enquiries should be addressed for terms, &c.

CUTLER PALMER & Co. LONDON OFFICES, Wholesale, 44 Mark Lane London.
Do. Do. Retail, Charing Cross Railway Arches.
Do. Do. BORDEAUX OFFICE, Place du Champ de Mars.

CHESSON & WOODHALL'S LIBRARY,
No. 10, HUMMUM STREET, FORT,
AND
No. 1, EAST STREET, POONA.

NEW AND OTHER BOOKS
RECEIVED BY THE STEAMER "RANGOON."

	Rs.	
Bradshaw's Continental Railway Guide for December	3	0
Official Royal Monthly Army List. Ditto	1	4
Two Centuries of Song, &c. With critical and biographical notes by Walter Thornbury. Beautifully illustrated and handsomely bound	15	12
Lyell's Principles of Geology, Vol. I 10th Edn. '67	12	0
Tennyson's Elaine. Illustrated by Gustave Doré	15	12
The Ingoldsby Legends. Beautifully illustrated and bound	15	12
Three Phases of Christian Love. By Lady Herbert	9	0
London Society, Vol. X. July to Dec. '66	7	4
The Passion Week. By Rev. W. Hanna, D. D.	3	12
The Course of Time: a Poem. By R. Pollok, A. M.	2	12
The Children's Prize. By J. B. Clarke, M. A.—Rs. 1½ and	2	0
Todhunter's Trigonometry for Beginners	2	0
Huxley's Lessons in Elementary Physiology	3	8
William Hogarth: painter, &c. By G. A. Sala	5	12
Mrs. Toogood's Treasury of French Cookery	3	12
The Child's Picture Museum	3	12
Fowler's Elements of Deductive Logic	2	12
Language of Flowers	0	12
Animal Sagacity. By Mrs. S. C. Hall	3	12
The Boy's Wonder Book Illustrated	2	12
Beeton's Christmas Annual	0	12
Memorials of Robert Brown, Merchant, late of Bombay.	4	4
Penny Readings, in Prose and Poetry	0	12
Sunday Afternoons at the Parish Church of a University City	2	12
The Whiteboy. By Mrs S. C. Hall	1	8
Cross Country. By Walter Thornbury	2	0
Dickens's The Uncommercial Traveller	1	8
St. Patrick's Eve. By C. Lover	0	12
Shifting Winds; a tough Yarn. By Ballantyne	3	12
A. J. Cooley's The Pill Book, &c.	1	8
From Waterloo to the Peninsula. 2 Vols. By G. A. Sala	18	0
School Life at Winchester College. Coloured plates	5	12
Wit and Humour. By the Autocrat Breakfast Table	2	12
Legends of Savage Life. By Jas. Greenwood	5	12
The Draytons and the Davenants; a story of the Civil Wars	5	0
Natal Sermons. By Bishop J. W. Colenso	5	12
Professor Ansted's Physical Geography	9	0
Waverley Novels. Vol. 21—Vol. 1. the Pirate	3	8
De Vere's Reports on Paris and London Fashions	3	12
Byles on Bills of Exchange, 9th Edn. 1866	13	8
The Camp Fire. By "The Old Shikarree."	11	4
Edwardes's A year in the Punjaub. 2 Vols, half bound	15	8
Every Man's own Lawyer. By a Barrister	5	0
Claret's Freemasonry (lock and key—morocco bound)	38	4
Instructions in Water-Colour Painting	0	12
Smith's Copy Slip. Lady's Angular Hand	1	0
Curiosities and Literature of Dreams. 2 Vols.	18	0
The Railway Book of Fun	0	12
The Merry Companion	0	12
Mrs. Warren's Treasury of Needlework	4	0
Indestructible Primer	0	12
Marr's Handbook for the Violin	0	12
Up the Country 2 vols. By the Hon'ble Miss Eden.	15	12
Baker's Albert Nyanza. 2 volumes.	21	0
Lyell's Elements of Geology	13	8
Disraeli's Henrietta Temple; Ixion in Heaven; Coningsby; The Young Duke; and Sybil.—Each	0	12
Guilty or not Guilty?	1	8
Scott's Ivanhoe, The Antiquary, and Guy Mannering. Each	0	8

VALENTINES FOR 1867.

Our Constituents are hereby informed that we have by this Mail received a large and varied assortment of VALENTINES—comic, humorous, and sentimental. Prices vary from Re. 1 to Rs. 5 each, including postages. Early application is requested. Parties ordering from Outstations must describe the sort of Valentine required, and price. Those in Bombay requiring them can come and select for themselves.
11th Jan. 1867. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

SALES BY AUCTION.

G. B. GLADDING.

WEEKLY SALE.

On THURSDAY, 17th inst., at 12 noon, will sell at his rooms, Rampart Row:—

A quantity of Grey and White Piece Goods, and Twist.

And any other goods which may offer.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

Superior Russia Leather and Morocco Writing Cases, Key Boxes, &c., and London made Guard and Albert Chains. G. B. GLADDING.
Bombay, 15th January 1867.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., 7, Church-Gate Street.—THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 15th instant, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will submit to sale by Public Auction, a quantity of Grey Shirting, Long Cloth, Flowered Muslins, a few pieces of Broad Cloth, Alpacca, Curtain Gauze, Red and Green Silk.

Also, a quantity of American Chairs of every variety of size, and shape adapted for either camp, or house use, a large English made Cot, Sideboard, &c. &c., and a number of Miscellaneous Articles, large Blocks for lifting heavy Machinery.

AT 1 P. M.

One Persian Horse 4 years old, goes in harness, and any other carriages and horses offering.

ON COMMISSON SALE.

One Superior Revolver, Trauters Patent in case complete, also a number of Monte Christo Rifles and Revolvers.

To be Raffled an Elegant Pure Silver Tea Set, China made, Handsomely Ornamented, Numbers are being rapidly filled by early application should be made. Price of Ticket only Rs. ten.
MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 15th January 1867.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co., Nos. 12 and 13, Apollo Street.

AN AUCTION SALE OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARRIAGE, HORSES, &c., AT BANDORA HILL, (OPPOSITE THE ENGLISH CHURCH).

Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. are instructed to submit for sale by Public Auction TO-MORROW WEDNESDAY, the 16th instant, at 1 P. M., at the above mentioned place, the elegant Household Furniture, &c., the property of P. H. HOWLETT, Esq., (changing the residence), the same comprises Cut Glass, Dinner, Dessert, and Tea Sets, a Set of Dish Covers, Curry Dishes, Cruet, Egg, and Pickle Frames, Knives and Forks, Spoons, Candlesticks, &c., and the Furniture, elegantly Carved Blackwood well selected, such as Circular, Pier, Sofa, and Writing Tables, Teapoys, Screens, Plated 2 and 4-light Tucker's Hanging Argand Lamps and Drops, Conversation Couches, Drawing-room Chairs, Engravings in Frames, a large Musical Box playing 24 Airs with Drums, Bells, and Castinetts (a very superior Instrument), Dumb Waiters, Concertina, a superior set of American Bedroom Furniture, English Carpets, Almira, Bookshelves, Dressing and Washhand Tables, Toilet Glasses, Dispense and Copper Cooking Utensils.

AT 2 P. M.

An English-built light open Carriage, with a pair of fast trotting Black Horses, and a set of plated-mounted Double Harness complete.

A superior Lady's Side Saddle with Bridle, by "Peat" of London.

A Hansom (in excellent order) very light.

A set of Double Harness, &c. &c.

1 Hunting Saddle and Bridle.

No Catalogues, and the property will be on view from 13th instant.

AN AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARRIAGES, HORSES, &c., (IN THE COMPOUND OF MARINE BATTALIAN'S MESS), MARINE LINES, ESPLANADE.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 15th instant, at noon, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the above mentioned place, the Valuable Household Furniture, Carriage, Horse, &c., (the property of an Officer leaving Bombay), the same comprises Cut Glassware, Dinner, Dessert, and Tea Services, Plated Curry Dishes, Cruet, Egg and Pickle Frames, Candlesticks, Salvers, Bread Baskets, Plated Spoons and Forks, Knives, &c., and the Furniture, all Carved well-seasoned Blackwood, such as Circular, Dining, Pier and Sofa Tables, Conversation and half-backed Couches, Teapoys, Drawing-room, Easy, Prediew, Folding and Arm Chairs, Chiffoniers, Plated Double-light and Bronzed Table Argand Lamps, Rich English Carpets, Screens, Writing Tables, Sideboard, Carved 4 posts Bedsteads, Camp and Child's Cots, Wardrobes, Clothes and Gown Presses, Dressing and Washband Tables, Toilet Glasses, Copper Cooking Utensils, Dispense Articles, and other Sundry Goods, &c.,

AT 1 P. M.

One English built 4-seated Sociable, with a Bay Uniza Arab Horse, and a set of English plated mounted Harness complete.

No Catalogues, and the property will be on view from FRIDAY, the 11th instant.

COMMISSION SALE.

A very handsome solid "Singapore" Wood Breakfast Table measuring 9 feet long by 6 feet 3 inches in breadth (in entirely one piece). This piece of Furniture is worth placing in the Exhibition.

To be seen at the "Holly Lodge," opposite the dipping well, Chinchpoogly.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

Two new Double-seated light Broughams, by "Holmes" of Derby, with lamps, pole and cushions.

One Do. Do. Miniature Brougham, with lamps, pole, &c., by "Robert Ness" Senior Aberdeen.

One Do. Do. Do. by "Stapleton" (nearly new).

One Do. Do. Do. Shigram, with lamps, pole &c., by "Wilson" of Glasgow.

One Do. Do. Brougham by "Startin."
DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.
Bombay, 15th January 1867.

BENNETT & Co.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 15th instant, at 4 P. M., on the premises, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, by order of the Official Assignee in *Re* Bhut Runsord Nuthoo:—

All that moiety, or half share of, and in all that messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house, standing on the Fazendaree ground, belonging to Junardhun Ramchunderjee, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 88, situate in old Hanoomon Street, in an oart called Kavaur without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 318 2/9 square yards, be the same, a little, more, or less, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Chintoo Juggunath Josey, on or towards the West by the passage of the said Kavasur Street, on or towards the South by the said passage of the said oart, and on or towards the North by the property of the Church of N. S. De Esperancio.

SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE CARRIAGES, HORSES, &c., AT MALABAR HILL.

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 16th inst., Messrs BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at his residence at Malabar Hill, the valuable Household Furniture, Plated Glass, and Porcelain Wares, Carriages, Horses, &c., the property of Doctor M. Stovell, proceeding to England, the same consist of a set of Rich Cut Vinel-af Pattern Glassware for 15 persons, Quart, Pint, and Claret Decanters to match, Ice Plates, a handsome white and gold Dinner Service for 18, Breakfast do. for 12, a handsome Rich Cut Glass Dessert Service, with 13 handsome Pink Flowered and Gilt Dessert Plates, a set of 4 best Plated Hot Water, Curry Dishes by "Elkington," a set of Dish Covers, Cruet, Egg, Pickle and Liquor Frames, a handsome Centre Piece with Rich Cut Glass Dish and Wire, Butter Pot, Waiters, a set of Plated Spoons and Forks for 15, a set of Pearl-handled Fruit Knives and Fork in case for 12, single and double Branched Candlesticks, a set of "Mappin's" Table Cutlery for 15, a set of Blackwood Dining Table in 3 pieces, Sideboard, Dumb Waiters, Armed Chairs, Folding Screens, Elegantly Carved Blackwood Circular, Pier and other Tables, Easy Prediew and Drawing-room Chairs, Conversation Sofas, Teapoys, Ornament Stand, Hat Stand, Verandah Chairs, four-post Bedsteads, Reclining Sofas, Presses, Writing, Dressing and Washing Tables, Mahogany Toilet Glasses, a "Tucker's" Plated 3-light Hanging Argand Lamps, Plated Wall and Table do., Copper-Cooking Utensils, and Dispense articles, &c. &c.

AT 1 P. M.

1 English-built Brougham, with lamps, pole and shaft, by Rowlinson.

1 Pair handsome fast trotting dark bay well matched Carriage Horses.

1 Set English plated-mounted double Harness.

1 Handsome Bay Arab Riding Horse.

1 Set Brass-mounted double Harness.

Catalogues will be published and the property is now on view.

SALE OF JEWELLERY.

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY the 16th inst., at 2 P.M. Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, by order of the Official Assignee in *Re* Henry Thomas Binks, the following Jewellery, viz.:—

1 Bracelet in case, dark blue, Enamel, Diamonds Portrait.
1 Case Light Blue Enameled, and Pearls Earings, and Necklet Gold Fringe (one broken).
2 Light Blue Enamel and Pearls Broach.
1 Emerald and Diamond Ring.
1 Diamond Hoop do.
1 Rose Diamond do.
3 Large do. do.
1 Small Neck Chain with Diamond Locket.
1 Book Locket.
1 Gentleman's Watch, Guard, and Key.

On THURSDAY next, the 17th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at a Godown in Bhindee Bazaar Road, by order of the Official Assignee in *Re* Memon Moosa Joomma:—

A quantity of Coal.

NOTICE is hereby given that in pursuance of the power of sale given in and by an indenture of mortgage bearing date the 16th day of December 1865 will be sold by Public Auction on the premises, by Messrs BENNETT & Co. of Bombay, Auctioneers, by order of the mortgagee, Jamadar Amed Bin Oomer bin Amed Ulghaliatee and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Burjorjee Sorabjee Lyhavalla, TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY the 16th day of January 1867 at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, the property firstly hereinafter described, and also on THURSDAY next the 17th day of January 1867 at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, the secondly hereinafter described property, viz:—

Firstly.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate at Tardeo, near Breach Candy, containing by admeasurement eight thousand and two hundred and ninety-two square yards or thereabouts, assessed under No. 72 and registered in the Collector's Books under No. 17 Pension and Tax, and bounded as follows: that is to say: on or towards the East by the public road, on or towards the West by the gound of Minguel Duarte, on or towards the North by the ground of Ramlal Tiakoorsedass, and on or towards the South by the ground of Wassoodew Thurapie Khutree.

Secondly.—All those two pieces or parcels of land or ground, with the messuages, tenements, dwelling-houses or bungalow standing thereon, and situate, lying, and being at the Small or Lower Colaba in the Island of Bombay, and admeasuring in length from East to West thirty-four feet and six inches and in breadth from North to South sixty feet, and bounded as follows, that it to says on or towards the East by the house of Catharine Russel and Canjee Chatoor, on or towards the West by the public passage, on or towards the North by the public passage, and on or towards the South by the house of Susna Wise; and also all that other piece or parcel of land or ground, with the messuages, tenements and dwelling-houses thereon situated, lying, and being in Small or Lower Colaba in the oart called Moom, admeasuring in length from North to South 42 feet and 3 inches and in breadth from East to West 60 feet and 9 inches and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the East by the house of Dhondee Therma, on or towards the West by public passage, on or towards the North by Humal Wadee, and on or towards the South by public passage, and which said pieces or parcels of land or ground contain in all by admeasurement four hundred and forty-eight and one-third square yards or thereabouts, and the said Bungalows are registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 415 and by the Collector of Assessment under Nos. 71&43; and also all that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement, hereditaments and premises situate at Small or Lower Colaba, and which said bungalow is assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 279, and which said premises are bounded on the North partly by a public passage and partly by the property of Doongersee Gopp, on the South by the property of Framjee Ruttonjee, on the East by the property of Morens Joseph, and on the West by the Colaba Causeway.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned at their office in Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay, or to the Auctioneer.
MACFARLANE & GREEN, Mortgagee's Solicitors.

WEEKLY SALE.

On SATURDAY next, the 19th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of Grey and other Piece Goods, Twist, Gilt Jewellery, a few Barrels of English Beer.

A Consignment of Musical Boxes, just imported:—

6	Musical Boxes	4 Airs.		
6	do.	do.	6 "	
6	do.	do.	8 "	
1	do.	do.	6 "	with flute accompaniment.
2	do.	do.	6 "	with Bells and Drums.
2	do.	do.	8 "	with do. do.
2	do.	do.	10 "	with do. do.

AT 1 P. M.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner:—

3 Four-wheeled Carriages, (Shigrams), the property of "Elphinstone Hotel," seized under a warrant.

Unless previously disposed of:—

5½ Pair Bullocks.

3 " Buffaloes.

And all the Carriages and Horses offering.

No. 6, Forbes Street, BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, 15th January 1867.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

THIS DAY TUESDAY, the 15th inst., Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale of Piece Goods, &c., when they will submit to public competition, a large quantity of Piece Goods, Twist, &c., viz.:—

100 Pieces Grey Drills.
400 " " T. Cloths.
7 " " Jacconets.
14 " Orange Twists.
400 Pieces Grey T. Cloth.
250 " Chintz.
3 Cases Grey Dhoties.
1 Case Silk Ground Gold Border, Cholikhem.
1 " Damaged Cheroots.
2 Cases Fancy Goods, comprises Ladies Companion, Ward Boxes, Cheroot Cases, and Coffee Mills.

And any other goods may be offered.
S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.
Forbes Street, 15th January 1867.

CRAWFORD & Co., 3, Marine Street, B...

SALE OF TEAK TIMBER.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 15th instant, at 3 P. M. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will submit to Public Auction, at the Tank Bunder, the following:—

160 logs about 80 tons, 1st class squares.

On account of Gunny Husson:—

2,415 Boards of sizes assorted, viz., 8 by ½, 8 by ¾, 9 by ¾, 12 by 1, 18 by 1, &c., &c.

On account of Burjorjee Rustomjee:—

9 Logs Teak Timber about 8½ ton.

On account of the first purchaser Abba Curim:—

A quantity of Teak Scantlings, Boards and Battens.

SALE OF CASHMERE SHAWLS.

On THURSDAY next, the 17th instant, at 2 P. M. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, about 40 very valuable Cashmere Shawls.

SALE OF SPIRITS AND WINES.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 17th instant, at 2 P. M., in Godown in Bell Lane, Fort, on account and at the risk of Dinshaw Ardaseer Dayer, by order of the Mortgagee, Edulje Rustomjee Sonawalla, a large quantity of Brandy, Claret, Champaigne, and Curacoa.

SALE OF THE BOMBAY OIL WORKS.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed by the liquidators to submit to Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 18th January 1867, the BOMBAY OIL WORKS, situate at Chinchpoogly, comprising a complete set of OIL PRESSING MACHINERY, by "Rose" of Hull, adapted for every description of OIL SEEDS. Out-turn of COCOANUT OIL per diem, 1½ Tons. A Pair of HORIZONTAL STEAM ENGINES, together equal to 40 Horse Power, by the well known makers B. HICK & SON, BOLTON. Also the valuable FREEHOLD LAND on which the above is erected, with very large compound, altogether measuring 6161 square yards.

There is a large Tank and two wells in the compound; the water supply is therefore quite independent of the Vehar pipe, which is, however, laid on.

The above steam power is capable of working additional Presses (to turn out, say upwards of 5 tons per diem), and the Extra Machinery and Buildings could be erected at a comparatively small cost.

The Oil Mill may be seen at work on application at the works.

The following useful Saw Mill Machinery and other articles will be submitted for sale:—

A 36-inch vertical Saw, made extra strong to order by "Forest and Barr," with all the necessary Gearing, Shafting, Pulies and Preller's Patent traps, &c. &c. &c.

Extensive Iron work for travelling Crane to lift 8 Tons by Hick Stave Jointing Machine, Hoop Iron bending Machine, Roots rasping Machine by Blyth.

Cast Iron Columns for building purposes, Screw Jacks, a thLfor Making Cask heads by Brooks.

Cold Water Pump and Apparatus to work by power, and capable of throwing 6,000 Gallons per hour, with pipes, &c.; Treble purchase Crab to lift 30 Tons; Boiler Waggon, Cast Iron and other piping, Iron still and fittings, &c. Gas and other stocks, Pit Saws, Saw and other Files, Brass, Lift, Force and Contractors' Pumps; Coopers' Smiths' and other Tools, Anvils, Forge, and Grindstones; Sundry Casks, and a quantity of Shooks; one Double Barrel Fire Engine by "Clinton and Owens;" Iron Drills, Thief and fire Proof Safe by "Price;" Fire Bars, Bolts, Nuts, Teak Planking, 2 Oak Tubs, Guage 2,330 and 2,290 Gallons, Sundries, &c. &c. &c.

Catalogues are published.

VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY.

Under instructions from the Trustees of the Estate of Mr. Cursetjee Furdoonjee, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will submit to Public Auction in their Rooms, at 12 Noon on SATURDAY, the 19th instant:—

All that plot or parcel of land situated at Kundalla aforesaid, and known by the name of "Fugarra Chamdal," and numbered ninety four (94) upon the Government plan and in the Books of the Collector of Inland Revenue, together with the substantial Dwelling-house thereon and an appertaining thereto

This House was designed, and built regardless of expense, by Mr. Adamson, one of the Contractors in the Construction of the Bhore Ghaut Incline. The Rooms are most convenietly arranged, the Bed rooms have bath-rooms attached, fitted up most luxuriously with every requisite. The Masonry is of the strongest description, and the wood work of well seasoned teak. The hinges to the doors and windows are of brass, the former having handsome ornamental glass and porcelain handles, and they have self-adjusting catches which effectually keep them open when so desired. There are two detached Bungalows at a convenient proximity for additional friends and servants, and stable accommodation for a large household. The house is most comfortably furnished throughout (a list may be seen at the rooms of the undersigned), and the furniture will go with the property.

This property is beyond doubt the finest at or about Khandalla. It is situated on one of the highest points available for a residence, and commands an unparalleled view for fully fifty miles, ... scenery of the Ghaut Gorges, of which it has the range from top to bottom, thence along the most beautiful and variegated landscape which intervenes, and finally losing itself in the expanse of Ocean whose waters lave the coast of Malabar.

SALE OF AMERICAN WOODEN HOUSES.

On TUESDAY next, the 22nd instant, at 3 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will submit to Public Auction at their Rooms, two or three of these useful Portable Buildings. Each House has 4 chambers 11 feet by 15 feet, with bath-room attached, a reception room 40 feet by 30 feet, and a verandah of six feet all round almost. The windows are glazed, and are fitted with blinds, &c.

There are also a Carriage House and Stable for each.

SALE OF MOST ELIGIBLE LANDED PROPERTY.

On THURSDAY next, the 24th instant, at 3 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will submit to Public Auction at their Rooms, in Marine Street, (under instruction from the mortgagee), all that very desirable piece of land situated on the main road, leading to Tardeo, containing by admeasurement 21,613 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—on the East by a public passage, on the West by Daddew Street, on the North by a public passage, and on the South by the property of Ramlall Thackorseydass. Upon this property are erected two substantial Houses, one being a commodious upper-roomed dwelling, the other a Bungalow, also commodious. The situation is a very healthy one. There are ample accommodation for servants and horses and carriages for each house, and a complete supply of water both for garden and drinking purposes.
Bombay, 15th January 1867. CRAWFORD & Co.

DYSENTERY, CHOLERA, FEVER, AGUE, &c.

CHLORODYNE.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is a certain cure in Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Colics, &c.

Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Extract from the General Board of Health, London, as to its efficacy in Cholera.—"So strongly are we convinced of the immense value of this remedy, that we cannot too forcibly urge the necessity of adopting it in all cases." From A. Montgomery, Esq., late Inspector of Hospitals, Bombay.—"Chlorodyne is a most valuable remedy in Neuralgia, Asthma, and Dysentery. To it I fairly owe my restoration to health after eighteen months' severe suffering, and when all other remedies had failed."

Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—CAUTION.—None genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government Stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle. Sole Manufacturer, J. T. Davenport, 33, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. The immense demand enables the proprietors to reduce the price; it is now sold in bottles, 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s.

Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. Collis Browne was undoubtedly the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to.—See The Times, July 13, 1864.

Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians and J. T. Davenport, that he had received information to the effect that the only remedy of any service in Cholera was Chlorodyne.—See Lancet, Dec. 31, 1864.

Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Extract from Medical Times, Jan 12, 1866—"Is prescribed by scores of orthodox medical practitioners. Of course it would not be thus singularly popular did it not 'supply a want and fill a place.'"

Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is the best and most certain remedy in Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Consumption, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, &c.

Agents—CALCUTTA: SCOTT, THOMPSON & Co.; W. J. PETTAR, 74, Clive-street; NEW MEDICAL HALL COMPANY. BOMBAY: TREACHER & Co. HONGKONG: MR. A. B. WATSON.

J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, Great Russell-street,
London, W.C.

Be not misled by the statements of unscrupulous persons, as the Defendant was termed by the Vice-Chancellor.

BENZINE COLLAS.—This preparation is of the greatest use in dissolving out all Greasy Stains from Silks, Cloths, and Wearing Apparel of every description, as also from Furniture, Carpets, &c. However delicate the fabric this liquid will not damage it; and being perfectly neutral, it may be used for removing Grease Stains from valuable Papers and Drawings. For cleaning Gloves it stands unrivalled. Price 1s. 6d.

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A Lady supposed to be on the point of death cured by Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Mrs. Doson, of Grundy Hill, Harwich, certifies on February 2nd, 1865, that she was literally covered with sores from head to foot, and that her case was so dangerous and malignant that her dearest friends dared scarcely touch her for fear they should die whilst under their hands. After every known means of giving relief had been tried in vain, a believer in the efficacy of Holloway's remedies proposed the use of them, but was ridiculed for her pains. At length, however, these medicines were used and to the surprise of herself and relatives, a decided amendment appeared, and perfect recovery ensued.

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